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CHAPTER XV—Continued

What had become of her?

There seemed little doubt in the Russian's mind, however, but that she had been captured by warriors from one of the several villages she would have passed compelled to pass on her way down to the sea. Well, he was at least rid of most of his human enemies.

But at that he would gladly have killed them all back in the land of the Waziri could he thus have been freed forever the menace of the frightful creature who pursued him with awful relentlessness, screaming and growling at him every time they came in sight of each other. The one that filled him with the most terror was the panther—the green-eyed, devil-faced panther, whose grinning jaws gaped wide at him day by day, and whose fiery orbs glared wickedly out across the water from the Stygian blackness of the jungle shoots.

At the sight of the mouth of the Ugambi Paul Rokoff with renewed hope, for there upon the yellow waters of the river floated the Kincaid at anchor. He had sent the little steamer away to search while he had gone up the river, but Paulvitch in charge of her, and he could have cried aloud in his relief when he saw that she had returned in time to save him.

Frantically he alternately paddled furiously toward her and rose to his feet waving his paddle and crying aloud in an attempt to attract the attention of those on board. But loud as he screamed, his cries awakened no answering challenge from the deck of the silent craft.

Upon the shore behind him a hurried backward glance revealed the presence of the snarling pack. Even now, he thought, these manlike devils might find a way to reach him even upon the deck of the steamer, unless there were those there to repel them with arms.

What could have happened to those who had left upon the Kincaid? Where was Paulvitch? Could it be that the ship was deserted, and that, after all, he was doomed to be overtaken by the terrible fate that he had been flying through all these hideous days and nights? He shivered as might one upon whose brow death has already laid his clammy finger.

But he did not cease to paddle frantically toward the steamer, and at last, after what seemed an eternity, bumped against the timbers of the Kincaid. From the ship's side hung a monkey-ladder, but as the Russian grasped it to climb to the deck he heard a warning growl from above, and looking up looked into the cold, relentless muzzle of a rifle.

It was Jane Clayton, with rifle leveled at the breast of Rokoff, who had succeeded in holding him off until the dugout in which she had taken refuge had drifted out upon the bosom of the Ugambi beyond the man's reach, she had lost no time in paddling to the swiftest sweep of the channel, nor did she for long days and weary nights cease to hold her craft to the most rapidly moving current of the river, except when she had to go out to drift as the current would bear her, lying prone in the bottom of the canoe, her face sheltered from the sun with a great palm leaf.

Then only did she gain rest upon the river, at other times she continually paddled to augment the movement of the craft by wielding the heavy paddle. Rokoff, on the other hand, had used his arms or no intelligence in his flight down the Ugambi, so that more often than not his craft had drifted in the circling eddies, for he habitually avoided the bank furthest from that upon which the hideous horde pursued and menaced him.

Thus it was that, though he had put out upon the river but a short time subsequent to the girl, yet she had reached the bay fully two hours ahead of him. And when she had first seen the anchored Kincaid upon the quiet water, Jane Clayton's heart had beat fast with hope and thanksgiving, but as she drew closer to the craft and saw that it was the Kincaid, her pleasure gave place to the gravest misgivings.

It was too late, however, to turn back, for the current that carried her toward the ship was much too strong for her tired muscles. She could not have forced the heavy dugout up the stream against it, and all that was left for her was to attempt either to make the ship without being seen by those upon the deck of the Kincaid, or to throw herself upon their mercy—otherwise she must be swept out to sea.

She knew that the shore held little hope of life for her, as she had no knowledge of the location of the friendly Mosula village to which Annette had taken her through the darkness of the night of their escape from the Kincaid.

Should Rokoff away from the steamer, it might be possible that by offering a large reward, they might be induced to carry her to the first civilized port. It was worth the risk—if she could make the steamer hers.

The current was bearing her swiftly toward the river, and she found that by dint of the utmost exertion she could direct the awkward craft toward the vicinity of the Kincaid. Having reached the decision to board the ship she now looked to it for aid, but to her surprise the decks appeared to be empty and she saw no sign of life about the ship.

The dugout was drawing closer and closer to the bow of the vessel, and yet no one came over the side from any point aboard. In a moment more, she realized, she would be swept beyond the steamer, and then, unless she lowered a boat to rescue her, she would be carried far out to sea by the current and the swift ebb tide that was running.

The young woman called loudly for assistance, but there was no reply save the shrill scream of some wild beast upon the jungle-shrouded shore. Frantically Jane wielded the paddle in an effort to carry her craft alongside the steamer.

For a moment it seemed that she should miss her goal by a few feet, but at the last moment the canoe swung close beneath the steamer's bow and Jane barely managed to grasp the anchor chain.

Heroically she clung to the heavy iron links, almost dragged from the canoe by the strain of the current upon her craft. Beyond her she saw a monkey-ladder dangling over the steamer's side. To release her hold upon the chain and chance clambering to the ladder as her canoe was swept beneath it seemed beyond the pale of possibility, yet to remain clinging to the anchor chain appeared equally as futile.

Finally her glance chanced to fall upon the rope in the bow of the dugout, and, making one end of this fast to the chain, she succeeded in drifting the canoe slowly down until it lay directly beneath the ladder. A moment later, her rifle slung about her shoulder, she had clambered safely to the deserted deck.

Her first task was to explore the ship, and this she did, her rifle ready for instant use should she meet with any human menace aboard the Kincaid. She was not long in discovering the cause of the apparently deserted condition of the steamer, for in the forecastle she found the sailors, who had evidently been left to guard the ship, deep in drunken slumber.

With a shudder of disgust she clambered above, and to the best of her ability closed and made fast the hatch above the heads of the sleeping guard. Next she sought the galley and food, and, having appeased her hunger, she took her place on deck, determined that none should board the Kincaid without first having agreed to her demands.

For an hour or so nothing appeared upon the surface of the river to cause her alarm, but then, about a bend upstream, she saw a canoe appear, in which sat a single figure. It had not proceeded far in her direction before she recognized the occupant as Rokoff, and when the fellow attempted to board he found a rifle staring him in the fact.

When the Russian discovered who it was that repelled his advance he became furious, cursing and threatening in a most horrible manner; but, finding that these tactics failed to frighten or move the girl, he at last fell to pleading and promising.

Jane had but a single reply for his every precaution, and that was that nothing would ever persuade her to permit Rokoff upon the same vessel with her. That she would put her threats into action and shoot him should he persist in his endeavor to board the sloop he was convinced.

So, as there was no other alternative, the great coward dropped back into his dugout and, at imminent risk of being swept to sea, finally succeeded in making the shore far down the bay and upon the opposite side from that on which the horde of beasts stood snarling and roaring.

Jane Clayton knew that the fellow could not, alone and unaided, bring his heavy craft back up-stream to the Kincaid, so she had no further fear of an attack by him. The hideous crew upon the shore she though she recognized as the same that had passed her in the jungle far up the Ugambi several days before, for it seemed beyond reason that there should be more than one such a strangely assorted pack; but what had brought them down-stream to the mouth of the river she could not imagine.

Toward the day's close the girl was suddenly alarmed by the shouting of the Russian from the opposite bank of the stream, and a moment later, following the direction of his gaze, she was terrified to see a ship's boat approaching from up-stream, in which, she felt assured, there could be only members of the Kincaid's missing crew—only heartless ruffians and enemies.

CHAPTER XVI.

In the Darkness of the Night.

When Tarzan of the Apes realized that he was in the grip of the great jaw of a crocodile he did not, as an ordinary man might have done, give up all hope and resign himself to his fate.

Instead, he filled his lungs with air before the huge reptile dragged him beneath the surface, and then, with all the might of his great muscles, fought bitterly for freedom. But out of his native element the ape-man was too greatly handicaped to do more than excite the monster to greater speed as it dragged its prey swiftly through the water.

Tarzan's lungs were bursting for a breath of pure, fresh air. He knew that he could survive but a moment more, and in the last paroxysm of his

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

GERMANY AGAIN PLEDGES SAFETY FOR U. S. SHIPS

Latest Note on Frye Case Made Basis of New Promise of Freedom of Seas.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany's latest note on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, published today by the state department, discloses an important diplomatic victory for the United States.

Germany accepts the proposal to fix damages by commission and to let The Hague pass upon disputed treaty rights involved. She also gives assurances that no more American ships carrying conditional contraband will be destroyed under any circumstances.

Can Destroy Contraband.

American ships carrying contraband, however, still may be destroyed. What effect this can have in practical operation is problematical, because Germany and Great Britain in their retaliations have made absolute contraband practically everything which was conditional under the declaration of London.

One thing seemed to officials certain—German naval commanders now are ordered to exercise the rights of visit and search with respect to all American ships to determine what cargo the vessels carry, thus making it practically sure that none will be attacked without warning or ample time for passengers and crew to be transferred, irrespective of the cargo.

Considered with reference to the entire controversy between Germany and the United States the Frye note is regarded as an indication that the Berlin foreign office is anxious to avert a break with the Washington government. This increased today the interest in Germany's attitude toward the negotiations over the Arabic.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, today received from his government an important message concerning the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian. The message, which states that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine, will go forward to the state department at once.

"The memorandum," said Count von Bernstorff, "is a note from the German admiralty submitted to the Imperial government, stating that after an investigation, it had been determined that no German submarine should have sunk the Hesperian and that the vessel was probably sunk by a British mine intended to destroy Germany's under-water craft.

"This has been the German contention since the very beginning. I believe that a number of vessels which are supposed to have been sunk by German submarines have really been destroyed through striking British mines."

RYAN MUST PAY BACK TAXES OF $2,000,000

Richmond, Va., Sept. 24.—Thomas Fortune Ryan of Virginia and New York, will have to pay to the state of Virginia every cent of omitted taxes for past years. This will aggregate a total of more than $2,000,000.

Attorney General Pollard has been informed that a compromise on the part of Ryan to pay $1,000,000 has been made, but he declared yesterday that under no circumstances would he permit such settlement to be made.

Examiners are now working on the Ryan report for back years. He is delinquent for millions of values for a number of years.

67 SUBMARINES REPORTED SUNK

Providence Journal Says Nets of U. S. Wire Catch German Boats.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 23.—The Providence Journal says today:

The German government has lost over 80 per cent of its submarines within the last two months.

The Journal is able to print this morning the full and accurate story of the manner in which the British navy has accomplished this work. The operations under the present method have lasted over four months; they would have been brought to a successful completion weeks ago if the British naval authorities had realized that some of the mechanical contrivances made use of were not fit for the work.

Sixty-seven German submarines, 28 of which are believed to have been of the newest and latest construction, have been sunk and their crews destroyed by the British navy since May 5.

How Submarines Are Caught.

For several months there has been considerable publicity with regard to the belief that transports from Great Britain to the coast of France have been protected from submarines mainly by pathways of wire netting stretched across the channel. It has been known that great quantieies of wire have been shipped from the United States and that very large orders for similar material have been filled in British factories.

This wire has not been used in the manner suggested. The operations which have resulted in the practical elimination of the German submarine navy have all centered about the fact that the periscope of a submarine, particularly when traveling in seas that are rough or choppy, has a greatly restricted range of vision. This range at the most in clear water is not more than one mile, except when there are vessels on the horizon using fuel which makes smoke, when the range of vision is increased to from three to five miles. Full advantage has been taken of this fact.

Destroyers Spread Wire Net.

The netting which has been used by the British navy for the last two months has been made of galvanized material with a 15-foot mesh. This size superseded both 9-foot and 12-foot mesh, found impracticable for the purpose.

This netting has been cut into lengths of 179 feet, with a depth of 27 feet. On top of this netting are lashed great blocks of wood. Oil-burning torpedo boat destroyers, vessels of great speed, have been used in pairs, running along slowly, with these sections of netting stretched before them.

The moment a submarine periscope is sighted the destroyers slow down at a distance of a mile or less, and as soon as the submarine's course is charted by the continuous movement of her periscope the destroyers get ahead of her path and cut away the lashings which hold the ends of the netting to the vessels.

Submarines Caught Turn Turtle.

It is declared that three times out of four when this has been done the submarine has run directly into this netting, which, by the time the submarine reaches it, has sunk from eight to ten feet below the surface, and that, with bows once enmeshed, the submarine turns turtle and sinks.

U. S. FEARS GERMAN BOAT

Orders Steamer to Dispose of Dynamite or Leave New York.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Coast guard officials have been ordered by Secretary McAdoo to see that the German steamship Magdeburg gets out of New York harbor or disposes of 300 tons of dynamite she has aboard.

The vessel has been at New York ever since the war began and the war and treasury departments have concluded her presence is a menace. As she cannot leave without running the gantlet of British cruisers off the coast, officials here think the dynamite will be sold.

AIRMEN HURL 100 BOMBS ON STUTTGART

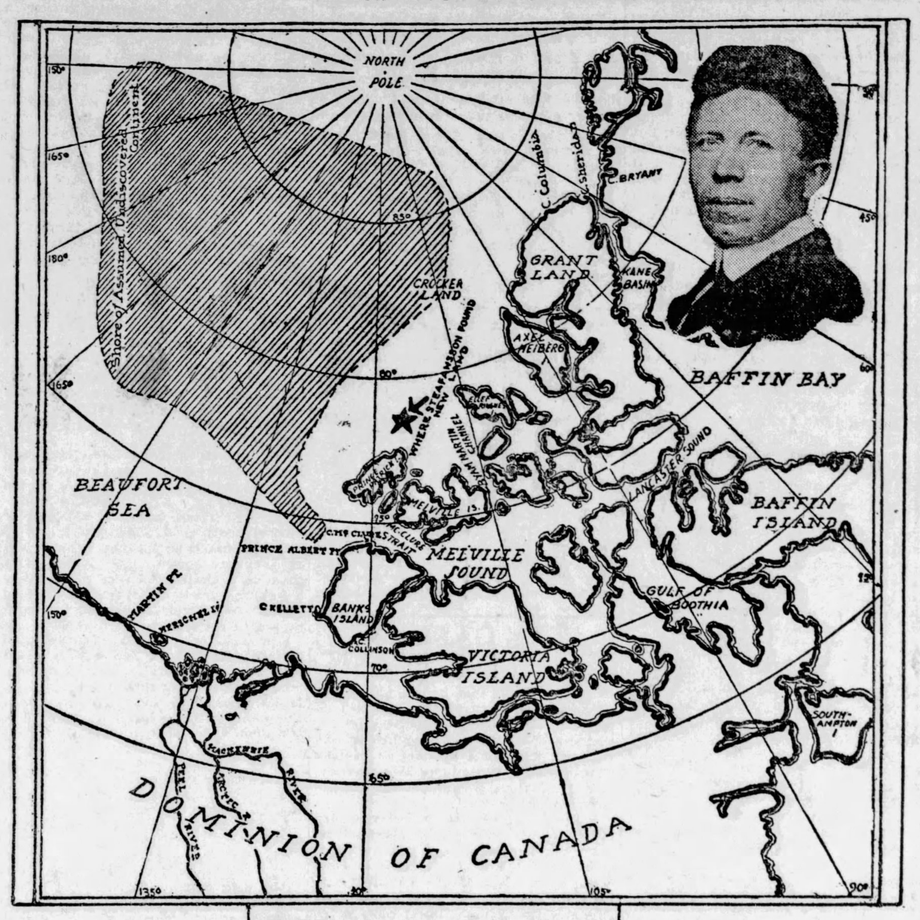
London, Sept. 23.—One of the most daring aerial exploits of the war was accomplished yesterday by French aviators, who flew 110 miles into Germany and bombarded Stuttgart, capital of the German duchy of Wurtemberg.

The aviators dropped 100 bombs on the royal palace and railway station while under a heavy fire from the German anti-aircraft guns, but escaped unharmed and all returned safely after the long journey.

While the French statement does not say what city was the base of the flyers, Stuttgart is 110 miles from the nearest point on the French front, and the detachment of aeroplanes probably made in all a flight of 300 miles.

The attack, according to the official statement, was in reprisal for German air bombardments of unfortified cities in both France and England, in which many civilians were killed. The statement gives no details of the damage at Stuttgart.

Stefansson's New Land One Hundred Miles North of Prince Patrick Island



STEFANSSON AND NEW LAND

The new land that Stefansson has discovered is about a hundred miles to the north of Prince Patrick island. The most southerly part of the land which he visited is considerably to the east of the most eastward extension of Prince Patrick island. The island, as far as he saw it, seems to be nearly bisected by the one hundred and fifteenth meridian west of Greenwich. The lands nearest to it, as far as we know, are the Polynia islands, a little group to the north of Prince Patrick island, discovered by McClintock in 1853. They appear to be about 75 or 80 miles from the new land. The island is over 100 miles due west of the northern part of Ellef Ringnes island discovered by Sverdrup, but its most northern part, as far as Stefansson saw it, appears to be further north than any other land in the great Parry archipelago to the north of our continent. It probably marks the extension thus far to the north of the comparatively shallow waters that surround the islands of the Parry archipelago—in other words, rises from the continental shelf in shallow water. The view is now generally held that all the lands of the arctic rise from shallow water excepting a few volcanic islands. Stefansson's discovery, therefore, seems to show that in this part of the Arctic ocean the sea is comparatively shallow, though Nansen found abyssmal depths in about the same latitude to the north of the New Siberian islands.

FORCE LILLE CITIZENS TO PAY SANDBAG BILL

Germans Also Levy Hugs War Tax on Flemish.

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—The German military authorities at Lille, French Flanders, have clashed again with the populace, this time over the refusal of Lille factories to make sacks for use by the Germans as sandbags for their defense works. Unable to procure the sacks, the German authorities notified the mayor that an amount equivalent to the output of the Lille factories would be manufactured in Germany and the cost of production assessed against the city. This was carried out, notwithstanding a vigorous protest. The strongroom of the town was forced and 375,000 francs ($75,000) was deducted from the civic funds.

In addition to this, $1,000,000 francs of war taxes were demanded. Pending the payment of this sum, the Germans placed seals on the banks, as well as on the strongrooms of individuals, as a guarantee that securities would not be removed.

The Lille authorities insisted that this sum would not be met, whereupon the Germans suggested a compromise payment of 16,000,000 francs. A penalty of 100,000 francs a day was imposed pending this payment.

NEWSPAPERS WERE REGULAR DWARFS AT ONE TIME

Pocket handkerchief newspapers were issued in England in the early part of the last century while journals were subject to the stamp duty. The editor of one of them, Bertholds Political Handkerchief, suggested that after six months' wear, if the ink washed out, he would buy the kerchiefs back again from his readers. The price of this novel newspaper was fourpence.

TANGLE IN BRITISH ARMY'S PAY DEPARTMENT CAUSES HUGE LOSS

$10,000,000 Discrepancy Reported to Have Been Found ==Due to Inefficiency of Inexperienced Officer, Says American Business Man.

New York, Sept. 23.—"Startling discrepancies in the accounts of the paymasters of the British army at the front have just been discovered and a recent investigation disclosed the fact that sums of money reaching the amazing total of $10,000,000 are missing," said an American business man who returned from England on the Holland-Amerika liner Rotterdam. This man, who will not permit the use of his name, had exceptional opportunities to see the inner workings of the British war office.

"It is the belief of those who have investigated the matter," he continued, "that these sums will never be traced and steps are being taken by the treasury department to straighten out immediately the muddle of the financial arrangements at the front.

"Inquiries made some time ago by the pay department led to no more satisfactory results than the dismissal from the service of two paymasters for irregular conduct and the arrest of one on a charge of embezzling $9,000. But it is nevertheless true that more than $10,000,000 are missing.

Inefficient Officers.

"The pay department at headquarters and the treasury at home have been exceedingly generous in the matter of meeting claims, but the limit of generosity was reached when the pay department requisitioned from the treasury $10,000,000 to meet arrears of pay to soldiers.

This request startled the treasury officials for the reason that the money to meet the pay for all troops in the field had already been remitted to the pay department at the front. A financial expert was immediately dispatched by the war office to the British headquarters in France with a small army of accountants.

"There cannot, of course, be any regular payday for the troops in the trenches. They are paid in batches whenever it is possible to do so.

"In many instances the pay sheets were returned to the pay departments as having been 'cleared,' whereas in fact they were not cleared and the men who were not paid subsequently put in their claim for arrears of pay.

"During the last four months the expenses of maintaining the British armies in France has been steadily rising and is now 150 per cent per head higher than it was at any period during the first five months of the war.

High Rents in France.

"One reason for this huge increase in expenditure—although it by no means accounts for it all—is the fact that property owners in France have very considerably advanced their charges for billets, and more especially for houses taken by general commanding officers for their headquarters. Last autumn houses that were being rented by various British generals and members of their staff at $15 and $20 a week are now rented at $75 and $100 a week."

NEW SUBMARINE BATTERY OVERCOMES GAS DANGER

Official Test Proves Edison Invention a Success.

New York, Sept. 23.—An official government test at the New York navy yards of Thomas A. Edison's new storage battery for submarines proved beyond a doubt that it overcomes the deadly chlorine gas peril, according to an announcement made by Miller Reese Hutchinson, personal representative of the inventor.

"I had prepared," Mr. Hutchinson said, "100 miniature cells, and these were placed in a tank holding pure sea water. The tank was hermetically sealed, except for a little pipe. With the government officers we waited half an hour and then applied the most sensitive test known to chemistry to find chlorine gas. There wasn't the slightest trace.

"We waited another short period of time and then tried the tests again. They were still negative. It proved absolutely that the new submarine battery will not produce chlorine gas."

The new battery, according to Mr. Hutchinson, is made of iron, nickel and potash, instead of lead and sulphuric acid, and the containing vessel is of steel, not hard rubber.

KAISER DROPS SPONSORS FOR U-BOAT POLICY

Supplants Four Admirals and Transfers More Than a Dozen Subordinates From the Admiralty.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Emperor William has given the German navy the greatest shakeup in its history as a result of the submarine policy which for a time threatened a break between the Berlin and Washington governments.

Following an announcement that Vice Admiral Bachmann, chief of the naval general staff, and Rear Admiral Behncke, vice chief, had been retired from active service, it became known that Vice Admiral von Grapow and Vice Admiral von Lans had been supplanted.

Von Grapow has been serving as director of the nautical department of the imperial navy, while Von Lans has been in command of the first squadron of the fleet.

Others Are Transferred.

More than a dozen officers who have been performing duties at the admiralty in positions subordinate to the four admirals have been assigned to other posts.

It is understood that Germany will not abandon its submarine campaign against British shipping, but full warning will be given and passenger ships will be spared.

It has been known that charges of importance were pending and that officials opposed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's conciliatory attitude toward the United States would be retired, but neither Bachmann nor Behncke had been mentioned in the reports of proposed changes.

New Chief in Sympathy.

Admiral von Holtzendorff, who succeeds Vice Admiral Bachmann, is thoroughly in sympathy with the policy of the imperial chancellor. He is known to have criticized the submarine policy. His selection is said to have been made after he visited Emperor William at army headquarters, where he pointed out the dangers along the lines as first laid out.

Bachmann and Behncke were personal supporters of the Von Tirpitz submarine measures throughout. Their retirement from high office confirms the information previously sent that important modifications would be made in the submarine policy and that Ambassador von Bernstorff would have the support of the German government as regards the pledges he has made to the United States.

VON BERNSTORFF SAYS CONTROVERSY WITH U. S. IS NEARING SETTLEMENT

New York, Sept. 25.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, believes the submarine controversy between his country and the Washington government will be settled soon.

"I will go to Washington in a few days and hold an interview with Secretary of State Lansing," said the German ambassador today. "I am able to assure the American people that the matter will be arranged quickly and satisfactorily for both sides. I have been in constant communication with Berlin and I regard it as a matter of a very short time until the controversy is ended forever."

ORIGIN OF KILT

The Scotch kilt, as an article of dress, dates back to prehistoric times, and was originally, as far as can be figured out, merely a plaid blanket, worn about the shoulders, with one end gathered about the loins in cold weather. The mountaineers of the Balkans wear the kilt, and students say that the soldiers of the Assyrian kings wore a costume very closely akin to the kilt of Scotland.

LIVES WITHOUT STOMACH

In order to remove a tumor from the stomach of Myer Coplan, of Newberry, N. C., Baltimore surgeons had to cut practically all of the organ away. The esophagus was successfully joined to the small intestine. Coplan is now able to walk about, but he is obliged to take his food in very small quantities and must allow himself about two hours for eating each meal. Only about half a dozen persons are known to be living without their stomachs.

When'll somebuddy produce a cantaloupe you don't have t' pick out?

Most of us **have two reputations**—one at home an' one at th' cigar store.

LOVE INSURANCE

Copyright 1914. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER VI—Continued

"Your lordship," Minot suggested, "you know that I am your friend and that my great desire is to see you happily married next week. In order that nothing may happen to prevent I think you ought to see—"

"This impostor," cut in his lordship haughtily. "No, I can not. This is not the first time adventurers have questioned the Harrowby title. The dignity of our family demands that I refuse to take any notice whatsoever."

"Go on," sneered Trimmer. "Hide behind your dignity. When I get through with you you won't have enough left to conceal your stickpin.'

"Trimmer," said Martin Wall, speaking for the first time, "how much money do you want?"

Mr. Trimmer kept his temper admirably.

"Your society has not corrupted me, Mr. Wall," he said sweetly. "I am not a blackmailer. I am simply a publicity man. I'm working on a salary which Lord Harrowby—the real Lord Harrowby—is to pay me when he comes into his own. I've handled successfully in publicity campaigns prima donnas, pills, erasers, perfumes, holding companies, race horses, soups and society leaders. It isn't likely that I shall fall down on this proposition. For the last time, Mr. Allan Harrowby, will you see your brother?"

"Lord Harrowby, if I were you—" Minot began.

"My dear fellow." His lordship raised one slim hand. "It is quite impossible. Which, I take it, terminates our talk with Mr. Trimmer."

"Yes," said Mr. Trimmer, rising. "Except for one thng. Our young friend here, when he urges you to grant my request, is giving a correct imitation of a wise head on youthful shoulders. He's an American, and he knows about me—about Henry Trimmer. I guess you never heard, Mr. Harrowby, what I did for Cotrell's Ink Eraser—"

"Come on," said Mr. Wall militantly, "erase yourself."

"For the moment, I will," smiled Trimmer. "But I warn you, Mr. Harrowby, you are going to be sorry. You aren't up against any piker in publicity—no siree. That little sandwichboard stunt of mine last night was just a starter. I'm going to take the public into partnership. Put it up to the people—that's my motto."

"Good day, sir," snapped Lord Harrowby.

"Put it up to the people. And when I pull off the little trick I thought of this morning, you're going to get down before me on your noble knees, and beg off. I warn you. Good day, And may I add one simple request on parting? Watch Trimmer!"

He went out, slamming the door behind him. Mr. Wall rose and walked rapidly toward a decanter.

"Rather tough on you, Lord Harrowby," he remarked, pouring himself a drink. "Especially just now. The fresh bounder! Ought to have been kicked out of the room."

"An impostor," snorted Harrowby. "A rank impostor."

"Of course." Mr. Wall set down his glass. "But don't worry. If Trimmer gets too obstreperous, I'll take care of him myself. I guess I'll be going back to the yacht."

After Wall's departure, Minot and Harrowby sat staring at each other for a long moment.

"See here, your lordship," said Minot at last. "You know why I'm in San Marco. That wedding next Tuesday must take place without fail. And I can't say that I approve of your action just now—"

"My dear boy," Harrowby interrupted soothingly. "I appreciate your position. But there was nothing to be gained by seeing Mr. Trimmer's friend. The Meyrick's were distressed, naturally, by that ridiculous sandwichboard affair last evening, but they have made no move to call off the wedding on account of it. The best thing to do, I'm sure is to let matters take their course. I might be able to prove that chap's claims false—and then again I mightn't, even if I knew they were false. And—there is a third possibility."

"What is that?"

"He might really be—George."

"But you said your brother died 12 years ago."

"That is what we heard. But one cannot be sure. And, delighted as I should be to know that George is alive, naturally I should prefer to know it after next Tuesday."

Anger surged into Minot's heart.

"Is that fair to the young lady who—"

"Who is to become my wife?" Lord Harrowby waved his hand. "It is. Miss Meyrick is not marrying me for my title. As for her father and aunt, I cannot be so sure. I want no disturbance. You want none. I am sure it is better to let things take their course.

"All right," said Minot. "Only I intend to do everything in my power to put this wedding through."

"My dear chap—your cause is mine," answered his lordship.

Minot retired to the narrow confines of his room. On the bureau, where he had thrown it earlier in the day, lay an invitation to dine that night with Mrs. Bruce. Thus was Jack Paddock's hand shown. The dinner was to be in Miss Meyrick's honor, and Mr. Minot was not sorry he was to go. He took up the invitation and reread it smilingly. So he was to hear Mrs. Bruce at her own table—the wittiest hostess in San Marco—bar none.

The drowsiness of a Florida midday was in the air. Mr. Minot lay down on his bed. A hundred thoughts were his: the brown of Miss Meyrick's eyes, the sincerity of Mr. Trimmer's voice when

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Continued from First Page

suffering he did what he could to avenge his own death.

His body trailed out beside the slimy carcass of his captor, and into the tough armor the ape-man attempted to plunge his stone knife as he was borne to the creature's horrid den.

His efforts but served to accelerate the speed of the crocodile, and just as the ape-man realized that he had reached the limit of his endurance he felt his body dragged to a muddy bed and his nostrils rise above the water's surface. All about him was the blackness of the pit.

For a moment Tarzan of the Apes lay gasping for breath upon the slimy, evil-smelling bed to which the animal had borne him. Close at his side he could feel the cold, hard plates of the creatures coat rising and falling as though with spasmodic efforts to breathe.

For several minutes the two lay thus, and then a sudden convulsion of the giant carcass at the man's side, a tremor, and a stiffening brought Tarzan to his knees beside the crocodile. To his utter amazement, he found that the beast was dead. The slim knife had found a vulnerable spot in the scaly armor.

Staggering to his feet, the ape-man groped about the reeking, oozy den. He found that he was imprisoned in a subterranean chamber amply large enough to have accommodated a dozen or more of the huge animals such as the one that had dragged him under.

He realized that he was in the creature's hidden nest far under the banks of the stream and that doubtless the only means of ress or egress lay through the sub. ged opening through which the ocodile had brought him.

His first thought, of course, was of escape, but whether he could make his way to the surface of the river beyond and then to the shore seemed highly improbable. There might be turns and windings in the neck of the passage, or, most to be feared, he might meet another of the slimy inhabitants of the retreat upon his journey outward.

Even should he reach the river in safety, there was still the danger of his being again attacked before he could effect a safe landing. Still there was no alternative, and, filling his lungs with the close and reeking air of the chamber, Tarzan of the Apes dived into the dark and watery hole which he could not see but had felt out and found with his feet and legs.

The leg which had been held within the jaws of the crocodile was badly lacerated, but the bone had not been broken, nor were the muscles or tendons sunfficiently injured to render it useless. It gave him excruciating pain, that was all.

But Tarzan of the Apes was accustomed to pain, and gave it no further thought when he found that the use of his legs were not greatly impaired by the sharp teeth of the monster.

Rapidly he crawled and swam through the passage which inclined downward and finally upward to open at last into the river bottom but a few feet from the shore line. As the ape-man reached the surface he saw the heads of two great crocodiles but a short distance from him. They were making rapidly in his direction, and with a superhuman effort the man struck out for the overhanging branches of a near-by tree.

Nor was he a moment too soon, for scarcely had he drawn himself to the safety of the limb than two gaping mouths snapped venomously below him. For a few minutes Tarzan rested in the tree that had proved the means of his salvation. His eyes scanned the river as far down stream as the tortuous channel would permit, but there was no sign of the Russian or his dugout.

When he had rested and bound his wounded leg he started on in pursuit of the drifting canoe. He found himself upon the opposite side of the river to that at which he had entered the stream, but as his quarry was upon the bosom of the water it made little difference to the ape-man upon which side he took up the pursuit.

To his intense chagrin, he soon found that his leg was more badly injured than he had thought, and that its condition seriously impeded his progress. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he could proceed faster than a walk upon the ground, and in the trees he discovered that it not only impeded his progress, but rendered traveling distinctly dangerous.

From the old negress, Tambudza, Tarzan had gathered a suggestion that now filled his mind with doubts and misgivings. When the old woman had told him of the child's death she had also added that the white woman, though grief-stricken, had confided to her that the baby was not hers.

Tarzan could see no reason for believing that Jane could have found it advisable to deny her identity or that of the child; the only explanation that he could put upon the matter was that, after all, the white woman who had accompanied his son and the Swede into the jungle fastness of the interior had not been Jane at all.

The more he gave thought to the problem the more firmly convinced he became that his son was dead and his wife still safe in London and in ignorance of the terrible fate that had overtaken her first born.

After all, then, his interpretation of Rokoff's sinister taunt had been erroneous, and he had been bearing the burden of a double apprehension needlessly—at least so thought the apeman. From this belief he garnered some slight surcease from the numbing grief that the death of his little son had thrust upon him.

And such a death! Even the savage beast that was the real Tarzan, inured to the sufferings and horrors of the grim jungle, shuddered as he contemplated the hideous fate that had overtaken the innocent child.

As he made his way painfully toward the coast, he let his mind dwell so constantly upon the frightful crimes that the Russian had perpetrated against his loved ones that the great scar upon his forehead stood out almost continuously in the vivid scarlet that marked the man's most relentless and bestial moods of rage. At times he startled even himself and sent the lesser creatures of the wild jungle scampering to their hiding places as involuntary roars and growls rumbled from his throat.

Could he but lay his hand upon the Russian!

Twice upon the way to the coast bellicose natives ran threateningly from their villages to bar his further progress, but when the awful cry of the bull-ape thundered upon their affrighted ears, and the great white giant charged bellowing upon them, they had turned and fled into the bush, nor ventured thence until he had safely passed.

Though his progress seemed tantalizingly slow to the ape-man, whose idea of speed had been gathered by such standards as the lesser apes attain, he made, as a matter of fact, almost as rapid progress as the drifting canoe that bore Rokoff on ahead of him, so that he came to the bay and within sight of the ocean just after darkness had fallen upon the same day that Jane Clayton aid the Russian ended their flights from the interior.

(To Be Continued.)

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader tell me through these columns if it is advisable to feed cabbage to cows while milking?—A., West Virginia.

I would like to have a Farmstead reader inform me as to the best method for exterminating woodchucks.—W., New York.

I have a mule with a knot on the side of his nose. It is not a wart, but an enlarged bone. A doctor operated on it about three months ago, but it doesn't seem to have done any good. If a reader will help me out I would appreciate it greatly.—A., Tennessee.

MIXING WHEAT

In a recent experiment made at Baltimore damp wheat was mixed with dry wheat to determine if it would be possible and feasible to handle damp wheat in that way and avoid the necessity of putting it through a commercial drier to insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment. A car of Pacific Coast white wheat containing 1,098 bushels, which tested 9.7 per cent moisture was mixed with a car of eastern red winter wheat containing 1,126 bushels, which tested 15.1 per cent moisture. These wheats were placed in an elevator bin and allowed to stand from August 3 to August 6, when they were transferred to another bin. On August 10 they were moved to another bin. Tests made at various periods showed that the dry wheat had taken up some of the moisture from the damp wheat and by August 10 the difference in their moisture contents had been reduced to only one-half of one per cent. Electrical thermometers were placed at different depths in the bin and no appreciable change in temperature was noticed during the transfer of the moisture from the red to the white wheat.

The results of this experiment would indicate that farmers and millers can store damp wheat safely if they have some dry wheat to mix with it. If dry wheat is not available it would be necessary to put only a part of the damp wheat through the commercial drier and then mix this dry grain with the damp and put it together in the bins.

TRACTORS ON FARMS

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that the gasoline or oil tractor should and does occupy an important place in present day agriculture. The smaller size tractors now being put out by manufacturers is reducing very materially the size of farm on which a tractor may be operated with profit. It is quite certain that a 16 to 25 h. p. tractor developing 8 to 13 h. p. on the drawbar can now be operated profitably on a 200 to 250 acre farm.

The essential requirements on the part of the farmer who will own a tractor are that he understand his machine thoroughly or employ skilled help to operate it; that he plan carefully the work so that the tractor can be kept at work at least as much of the time as horses would be; that he have only a little more power in the form of tractor and horses than he would otherwise have in the form of horses alone.

In the tractor it is well to look for tractive power with the least possible weight. Heavy tractors often have a bad compacting effect on the soil. The greater the bearing surface, the greater the tractive power and the less the compacting of the soil. In general there are three types of traction wheels; the ordinary wheel with prominent grouters; the drum type, large diameter and wide wheel with small or no grouters; and the creeping type of traction parts.

THE GARDEN

GIVE TOMATOES LIGHT

Disease spores that lurk in shade and moisture are the greatest enemies to the health and productiveness of tomatoes. Given the right conditions, one vigorous vine of a productive variety of tomatoes will produce more marketable fruit than a half-dozen disease-stunted ones.

A little plot of two or three square rods devoted to tomatoes trained on a trellis will produce tomatoes sufficient for a half-dozen families. A good trellis is made of 2x3-inch lumber and stands about five feet high. The upright supports for the horizontal crosspieces are driven into the ground just far enough to keep the frames rigid. The plate pieces are fastened to the uprights with a single nail so that the frame can be quickly taken down and stored under cover at the end of the season.

Trellis-grown tomatoes should not be set closer than four feet apart each way, in order to admit plenty of sunlight and to make cultivation and picking convenient.

CURRANT RAISING

Prices of currants usually depend upon the quality, as of all other fruits. Currants not propagating true from seed, cuttings are employed and the expense of buying a quantity of a choice variety may be obviated by getting them from a neighbor, or from nurseries willing to sell them; or a few plants may be purchased, either one or two-year-old ones, placed in rich garden soil and kept in fine growing condition for a year or two, when cuttings may be made in the fall and be only of the last season's growth; they should be about 7 or 8 inches in length, and may be immediately set in fertile soil, but the plan is good, if taken late in the fall, to tie them in bundles of 25 or 50, and place them, butt ends up in a well-drained trench, or in the sand in a cellar botton, leaving them over winter, but covering well with about 6 inches of earth.

As soon as the ground an be well worked in the spring, it should be plowed deep. Then, in a trench as deep as the cuttings they should be set with only the first bud above ground and about 2 inches apart, and with the cutting placed against the perpendicular side of the trench. The earth should then be filled in, being careful to press firmly about the butts, and after the trench is filled tramp the dirt to make it somewhat compact.

All weeds should be kept down, and good cultivation given. When fall comes, and before winter sets in, strawy manure should be provided as a mulch, and removed the next spring. The rows are about 6 feet apart with plants 4 feet in the rows, for easy cultivation with a horse. Where shade is desirable and also a double crop from the ground, the plants may be set between rows in a young orchard.

In proportion to the size of the plant, the amount of fruit produced is enormous and the best of fertilization should be given. Experiments by the most successful growers have shown that barn manures alone do not contain enough potash or phosphoric acid. At the Massachusetts experiment station it was found that when muriate of potash was used the quality was much improved and the color was more intense. An extensive grower in New York state uses for mature bushes in fall 600 pounds ground bone and 250 pounds muriate of potash; this is applied about the roots and cultivated lightly in and in spring, 150 pounds nitrate of soda is scattered on the ground and worked in or well rotted manure applied as a light covering.

The currant worm is kept in check by sprinkling the bushes with white hellebore, while damp with dew. A Massachusetts grower reports that a small pine bough stuck into the center of the bush at the ground is very effectual in preventing their depredations.

GARDENING IN FALL

Protect the tender vegetables from early frosts. Tomatoes may be covered by sheets of burlap. Lima beans can often be saved for some weeks by pulling up the poles and laying the vines on the ground. The ripened Lima beans should be dried and shelled for winter use.

Continue to cultivate late celery, and bank the early varieties for fall use.

Tomatoes not likely to mature should be pinched off. The remaining specimens will ripen better if shingles or boards are placed under them.

Herbs should be cut on a dry day just as they are coming into flower. Dry them in a shady and airy place. Sow a forcing variety of lettuce in the cold frame the last of the month for early plants to set out in the hotbed.

Sow spinach for fall use now, and toward the last of the month plant spinach and sprouts for spring cutting.

Sow winter radishes and turnips. Make rows 18 inches apart and thin the plants three inches in the row. The soil should be clean and of good texture. Purple top turnips are a good variety for table use. A small patch of turnips or rutabagas planted broadcast is valuable to furnish succulence and variety in the dairy rations.

Onions should be well ripened and cured in the sunlight before storing. It is best to leave them in windrows for a few days out in the field. Top them with common shears just before packing. Put in lath crates which will afford perfect ventilation, or spread out evenly on a dry floor where there is no dampness. Also have the potatoes dry before putting them in storage, and brush off all the clinging field dirt. Potatoes free from earth will be more easily kept dry, and if left in storage late in the spring will be less likely to sprout.

THE ORCHARD

STORING FRUIT

It is one thing to grow a good supply of fruits and vegetables for winter use and an equally important thing to preserve them in the best manner. Of fruits, the number that may be kept in the normal state is very limited, but the list of splendid vegetables is quite a long one. When the apple and the pear in many varieties are named, the list of fruits is about exhausted. Grapes are kept to some extent, but it is the two first named that demand most of the attention for carefully storing away for the winter season.

A different kind of treatment for good winter keeping must be exercised towards the apple, and pears and grapes. Pears of the winter varieties require to be spread out after they are gathered, thinly on shelves, and in a building above ground. Or, what is still better, store them in some dry upper room of the home. If it is desired to keep grapes as long as possible, they require the same dry, but not too warm, a place of winter storage. Apples will keep all right if treated like the other two fruits, but they take on a shrunken or withered condition, that while they are not injured so far as good keeping is concerned, they become tough, and lose their fine flavor and crispness.

If there is a cellar, and it is well ventilated and somewhat damp, it will preserve apples in boxes or barrels quite fresh, plump, and well flavored. But the modern basements, which in most cases now contain a heating furnace are a bad place to store apples. A few can be kept there at a time, but for their good keeping in the best condition for eating, they should be stored in an ordinary unheated cellar, or in a frost-proof cave built above ground. Or else bury them in pits out in the open ground.

If buried in pits, apples come out for use in the very finest condition. The only trouble is that it is a very unhandy place to have them when wanted. If only a few bushels are buried in each pit, they can all be taken out at once, and do not dry out very much before being used.

The list of vegetables which require storing properly for winter use, is also divided like the fruits named, as they will retain their natural good qualities. Some of them must be kept dry and slightly warm, while others require a rather cool and slightly damp storage. Those requiring to be stored in a dry room and above ground are all such vegetables as the sweet potato, onions, pumpkins, squashes, etc., and those which do the best stored in rather damp cellars, outdoor fruit or vegetable houses, or buried in pits out in the open ground, are included chiefly where Irish potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beets and a few other root crops are named.

For real convenience in storing all orchard and garden products that require to be kept from freezing, and at the same time must be kept away from fire heat for the best results, there is nothing which can be built so handy and good as a roomy outdoor cellar, built but a little below the surface of the ground. Such a storage place prevents any losses from severe freezing weather, always is damp enough to prevent the contents from becoming too dry, and is exceedingly handy for entering to remove anything wanted for daily use.

UNFRUITFUL PEACH TREES

There are various reasons why fruit trees do not bear. Frosts in spring time and extreme cold in winter are the most usual causes of peach trees not bearing. The first may be overcome by the use of orchard heaters. The second is more difficult to control.

Some varieties of peaches are very tender and easily injured by cold and others are shy bearers at best. Early and Late Crawford belong in both these classes. Twenty or 30 years ago these varieties were planted more than any other and many old orchards don't bear good for this reason they are made up of these varieties.—W. J. Green, Ohio Experiment Station.

POULTRY

PURE BRED HENS

There are yet a few farmers who claim that mixed chickens lay the best, but the vast majority have given up that idea as belonging to a past age, when razor-back hogs and broncho horses were thought profitable.

In this they admit that pure breed animals are more profitable than mongrels, yet in traveling over the country few pure bred flocks of chickens are found. The reason is that farmers keeping 100 or more hens are loth to part with them and begin a new flock with fewer pure bred hens. They have eggs to sell and chickens to eat as it is so they defend themselves by saying "one kind of hens are apt to be sickly" even though they half way disbelieve the statement.

Such actions never help one to get anywhere. You may say a thing that ought to be done, but until you demonstrate that it can be done you have neither helped yourself nor your neighbors. There are some farmers who are doing things along this line. One decided that Leghorns are layers, so he sold all other hens in the fall and replaced them with Leghorn pullets. As a result he sold more eggs than any of his neighbors, partly because he was interested in his flock and took better care of them as a result. He did not pay fancy prices for this purpose but kept awake to see and buy likely pullets wherever he found them and as layers they paid their way.

Another man with less range and near neighbors found that Leghorns love to work in the garden and are too industrious. Therefore he decided that Plymouth Rocks are the best farm chickens, so he procured enough eggs to hatch 30 or 40 pullets and with this small flock he claims to make more profit than he did last year with a larger flock. Of course they are better fed and the range is amply large for the number so they are contented and profitable.

A man who has a small farm and is naturally inclined to poultry raising, divided his lots so he could keep two or more breeds at the same time and by selling eggs for hatching, he gets a large income from fewer fowls and is able to supply more patrons than he could with but one breed. This method is seldom advisable for the general farmer because he has not the time to properly care for poultry except on free range.

These three men have all demonstrated that pure bred poultry are not necessarily "sickly" that they pay better for their feed and care than mongrel fowls, and that the expense of making the change is met within a short time by the added profit.

A word of caution here may be necessary for some. Start with fewer pure bred fowls than you had of mongrels. Note the quality of their feed as well as its quantity and be sure of variety. Keep books the first year at least, to see if you are paid for your time.

SELECTING BREEDERS

Now is the time, when the pullets are growing up into little hens, to mark the ones that are developing most rapidly and showing signs of making early layers from which to select the future breeding stock.

Experiments show the early-developing pullets will make the best and most persistent layers. By banding a score or more of these quickest developing pullets and using the best of them for the breeding pens, a good start can be made towards a better laying flock. Better yet, if these pullets thus selected can be trap-nested until February or March, a still fuller knowledge of their egg-producing qualities can be learned. Also the type of eggs the pullets lay and by the daily handling given, the relative vigor, habits of industry, and activity will become more evident.

Pullets or hens that noticeably lose flesh and weight when laying heavily when properly fed have some constitutional lack in vigor and are unsafe as a means of perpetuating the best stock.

When selecting pullets for the breeding pen, select at least double the number needed, and mark them to designate first, second and third choice. As they develop to full maturity, some that seemed inferior will appear as good or even better than the most promising at an earlier stage in their development, but the preference for breeders should be given to the ones making earliest development, other things being equal.

The same rule for the selection of cockerels holds true as for the selection of pullets, in regard to early development and vigor. In addition, the cockerels should be the sons of hens that are known to be heavy, persistent layers. If possible, the heavy-laying inheritance should be confirmed by similar excessive egg-production quality in preceding generations from which the cock bird has descended. Above all, aim for abundant vigor in all breeding stock.

THE DAIRY

CARE OF CREAM

The care of cream should begin before the cows are milked.

It is quite an evident fact that it is next to impossible to produce clean milk under unsanitary conditions, where the surroundings are anything but an incentive to a milker to be clean and careful.

Naturally a cow is a very clean animal, and if given proper surroundings will not show the least inclination to be otherwise. However, if a cow is forced to wade through mud and manure up to her body in order to get to the watering tank or into the barn to her feed, how can she be otherwise than dirty and filthy? If no gutter is furnished in the cow barn and the cows are tied with short halters, nothing more may be expected than that they will be coated with filth every day.

Cows should be absolutely clean before they are milked, special attention being given to the flanks, hind quarters and udder. If such precaution is not taken, dirt, hair and dry, dead skin from the cow's udder are almost sure to fall into the milk pail during the process of milking.

The milker himself, especially his hands and clothing, should be perfectly clean, and the bucket should have a small top to prevent any hair which might fall from getting into the milk.

If visible dirt be strained out of the milk, it simply remains in large measure the index to the filthiness of the milk to those who do not know under what conditions it was produced. The few large hairs and visible pieces of dirt may be taken out, but the thousands and millions of microscopic organisms or bacteria have been previously washed from the hair and pieces of dirt remain in the milk. These organisms, together with uncontrolled temperatures at which the milk and cream are kept, are the chief factors that enter into the production of poor cream.—C. A. Burns, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Oklahoma A, and M. College, Stillwater.

ROPY MILK

Ropy cream or milk is caused by a germ. The germ may come from a dusty stable or a stagnant pool of water through which the cow has waded. The difficulty may frequently be remedied by thoroughly scraping the dried manure from the barn and then whitewashing the interior, and by a thorough scalding of all pails, cans, and the separator.

HARD MILKERS

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by weak-handed milking. A woman or child with hands not strong enough for milking causes a cow to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat freely before starting to milk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinary hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lance-like knife. This, however, is very likely to ruin the cow if not done with great care to avoid cutting too much and causing permanent leakage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is not giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before—R. M. Washburn, University of Wisconsin.

LIVE STOCK

HOGS PROFITABLE

The oft-repeated quotation that the brood sow is the "mortgage lifter" was never more true than at the present time. There is no animal kept on the farm that will so surely and quickly return a profit upon feed consumed and care taken as the brood sow.

A hog will produce a pound of increase for every five pounds of feed consumed, while fattening cattle will require from 10 to 13 pounds to produce the same amount of increase. They are more prolific than any other kind of live stock. They are absolutely essential to the economic utilization of waste products on the beef, dairy, grain, fruit and vegetable farm in Oklahoma.

The sow that proves most profitable is the one that is large and roomy, carrying a strong back, wide loin, full hams, large heart girth, indicating constitution, plenty of bone, standing well on strong legs. Select sows from good-sized litters. The sow that carries good length and depth of body generally proves the most prolific. Quality should not be overlooked, but in the search for quality do not sacrifice substance, nor select delicate animals. Uniformity in a herd of sows is very important. A uniform bunch of sows will produce a uniform lot of pigs, and a uniform lot of pigs will feed better, look better when fat and sell better on the market.

Sows are not kept for the purpose of eating feed merely. Their business is to farrow pigs and to nurse them to a point where they can be fed. With this in view, the sow should be so fed and managed as to enable her to do her work to the very best advantage.

A sow should remain in the herd as long as useful. A good, steady sow, with well developed teats, can usually be depended upon to repeat the performance for the brood sow, as she needs the right kind of feed for three important purposes: For the maintenance of her own body; for the growth of her own body; for the development of the fetal pigs.—W. L. Blizzard, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

HOGGING DOWN CORN

I have found "hogging down" corn to be a very satisfactory way of converting corn into pork, says a writer. At first thought it seems very wasteful, but the actual waste is much less than one would suppose who has never tried it.

The work of husking, cutting the fodder and hauling is quite a task; often it is almost impossible to procure help in this work without paying an enormous price. Taking all these into consideration, the "hogging down" method seems to be a very economical method of management.

It is a bad idea to give the hogs the whole run of the corn field at once. If at all possible, the field should be divided and enough fenced off to last a few weeks, then the fence extended far enough to last another spell. Where they are allowed the entire run of the field, they are sure to damage much corn that they will not eat. I never turn my hogs into the corn field till it is almost ready to gather.

I never turn my hogs into the corn field until they are accustomed to eating corn twice daily at least. A hog that is taken off the pasture and turned into the corn field to eat all it will, is in danger of eating too much. While I am thinking about it I would like to tell of the success I had "hogging down" corn and peas combined. I planted a field f corn, drilling rather sparingly; then drilled cowpeas in the row with the corn. We gathered some of the peas and allowed the hogs to gather the rest. I had some hogs in there for fattening, also a couple of brood sows with litters of pigs a few weeks old. At first the pigs did not eat the peas, but after I gathered a few pods and shelled them for them to eat, they learned what they were and my! how they did grow. I have a field of corn and peas this year planted the same way, which I intend converting into pork by the "hogging down" method.

There is another desirable feature of allowing the hogs to have the free run of the fields. All their droppings are left on the field, which will add much to the fertility of the field. By the ordinary method of feeding hogs the manure is accumulated in the pens and seldon ever finds its way to the corn field.

The greatest drawback to this practice is the water supply. The man who has a creek bottom for his corn field within reach of the creek is lucky indeed. At any rate, they must be supplied with water and plenty of it. Shade is also a necessity, as there is usually some very hot weather in the early fall.

The farmer's time in the fall is very valuable. He should utilize all the time he can possibly spare to the fall breaking of ground for next year's crop. It takes several hours to feed the hogs, not counting the time and labor involved in gathering the corn. All these items should be given consideration.

DO TWINS REPRODUCE?

There is a lot of contradictory talk floating around asserting that twin cattle and twin horses will not breed, some contending that only the heifer calves known as freemartins in mixed pairs of twins are barren.

Then, too, there is some contention whether the heifers among triplets or quadruplets will reproduce.

What is the truth in regard to these contentions?

Have the heifers and bulls and mare and stallions in mixed pairs of twins been known to make sure and satisfactory breeders?

Have twin bull calves and twin heifer calves and twin stallion colts and twin mare colts, when mature, proved safe and sure breeders?

Have mixed triplets and quadruplets among cattle and horses proved capable of reproducing their kind?

Some sheep breeders will use no buck to head their flock except one that is a twin.

In the case of swine, the larger the litter the greater seems to be the inheritance of breeding qualities.

FARM BRIEFS

Are you troubled with crickets ting into the well? Put on a tight and plaster the wall three feet de with cement. That will fix 'em.

In laying drain, do not make mistake of putting down tile too s to carry the water off when at flo tide.

When you see a harness with holdbacks all worn to shreds, You conclude that there are lots of d hill roads in that neck of the wo Holding back is always down-hill b ness.

Endive should have the lea brought together and tied, in orde bleach it.

Rub the plowshares well with grease before you put it away for season. Saves rust and elbow-grea

One of the most satisfactory gar plants is the pink or garden carnati It comes in a variety of colors forms and adds much to the garden

It is better to grow a number crops every year. It is so easy for one crop man to become a ne man.

Cabbage heads show signs of ba ing? Pull each head a little so as break a few of the roots and ch growth.

If the rain barrel has been stand a long time dry, drive the hoops on fore you set it to catch the sho Save what you get.

Prune all the dead limbs as you them, on any kind of a tree, and m a thorough job of the burning. Ma dead limb is a breeding place for in and fungous pests. It may be that killed it.

Of the 1,622,000,000 pounds of bu made in this country yearly, 98 pounds, or much more than half, made on the farm. These figures surprise most people, and they p out clearly the need of better meth on the farm.

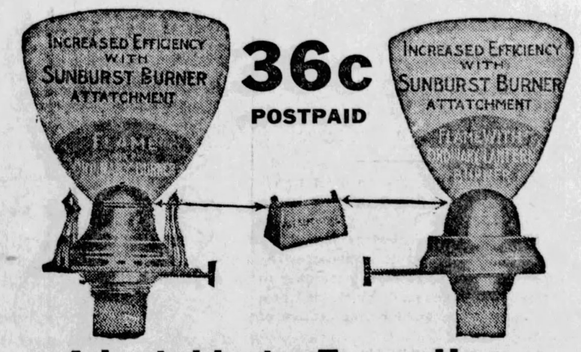
The hen lays a clean, fresh every time. It is man that turns hen's product into "spots and rots careless and criminal handling losses every year from soiled alone are enormous.

A man at fifty planted walnuts an untillable angle of ground. neighbors laughed at him. But the ergetic old man at 84 had lived to very considerable value. A wa tree in another yard, not older 25 years in growth from the s measures 16 inches a foot from ground. Walnut is constantly ri in value.

Many now realize the fact that growing of pasture grasses and fo crops that make healthy, vigorous of good quality is the basic factor successful pork production. Ther raising hogs at a big profit. Of co those who are successful realize fact that a certain amount of feed is needed to grow hogs wit greater profit, but they use this only as a supplement to the feeds vested by the hogs in the pastures fields.

It has been conclusively dem strated that bean anthracnose ca avoided by a careful system of see lection. Save seed from perfe healthy pods, selected with great for entire absence of spotting. C fully keep them away from diseas pods, shell them by hand to avoid infection, and plant them next year clean land. Pull and burn any pla showing disease. The bean blight more difficult to control than anth nose, but the same methods will the best results at present availa Never plant beans on land where be grew the previous season.

Three Times More Light at Half the Present Cost



36c POSTPAID

Use the New

PERFECT BURNERS

Solve the Whole Problem

Adaptable to Every Home

Make the days longer without adding to your light bill—get three times the brightness from your lamp or lantern—by using the remarkable burners, consisting of one large lamp burner and one large lantern burner, each with patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a pure, dazzling light three times more powerful and clear. It generates a gas, makes absolute combustion and is free from all smoke and odor when turned high or low. No complicated parts to get out of order—lasts a lifetime—indestructible—easy to attach—perfectly adjustable. Every home should have one. Wicks are included in the equipment. **Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.**

Special Offer to Weekly Blade Readers

36c POSTPAID

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

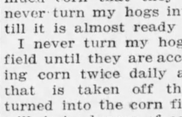
MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

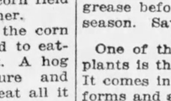
There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.



"There Are No Substitutes"



GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON

FREE OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label, and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words* "MERRY WAR" *and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off 3 trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free.*

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Premium Department 95

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks, for which send me, *absolutely free*, prepaid, Wm. Rogers Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of failure to

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plain

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 2 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-1/2-horse hers.

30 Days' Free Trial Keeps its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory offer." Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. inc.
2779 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

CHARLEY CHAPLIN TRIES MILKING

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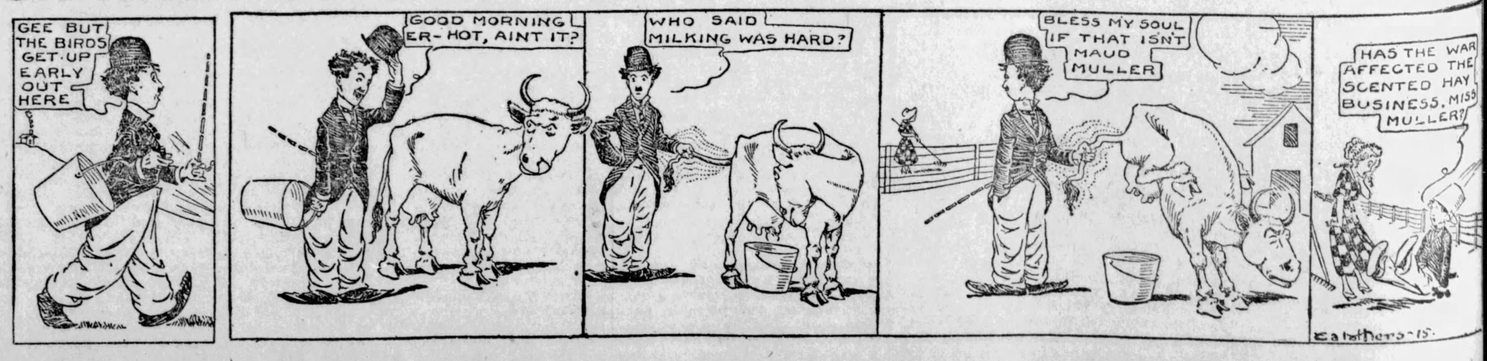
GEE BUT THE BIRDS GET UP EARLY OUT HERE
GOOD MORNING ER-HOT, AINT IT?
WHO SAID MILKING WAS HARD?
BLESS MY SOUL IF THAT ISN'T MAUD MULLER
HAS THE WAR AFFECTED THE SCENTED HAY BUSINESS, MISS MULLER?

U. S. WILL HELP COTTON GROWERS

To Loan 7 Cents a Pound on Staple That's Stored to Await Better Price.

New York, Sept. 23.—Owing to the war, this year finds the South in almost as bad a situation as in 1914 as far as its cotton crop is concerned. For this reason the Southern growers and those interested in their welfare have devised a new campaign to prevent the hardships which must result if the planters are unable to find a market for their staple. Last year the slogan was "Buy a Bale." This year it has changed to "Warehouse a Bale." This new slogan is being given publicity in a campaign that is beginning to spread over the entire country. "Warehouse a Bale" means that this winter when a Southern grower needs money for the necessities of life he will not be forced to sell his crop at little or no profit. Instead, he will put the necessary number of bales in a standard warehouse, get a receipt for them, and then borrow seven cents a pound from the United States with the cotton as security.

The plan, which has been adopted by the Federal Reserve Board, was made public here yesterday by Thomas Berchmans Smith, secretary of the Birmingham Ledger of Birmingham, Ala., who is in this city on a business trip. It was the Birmingham Ledger which began the "Buy a Bale" movement a year ago and made it possible for the small Southern farmer whose livelihood depended on his selling the one or two bales from his acres to realize on his crop in spite of the fact that there was no market.

"The South is somewhat better off this year than last," said Mr. Smith, "but it is still out of the foreign market and it is necessary to hold as much of the crop as possible. Our plan is to have the farmer keep all he can in his own gin house, and if he must realize on it, to give it as collateral for a loan, which will still make it possible for him to hold it against the higher price that must come sooner or later. It will save him from the loss of profits that are his by right.

Banks Will Help.

"The Federal Reserve Banks and the banks of the South have agreed to help. William P. C. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who is known as one of the best informed men on the cotton industry in the United States, spoke in Birmingham a few days ago before a convention of bankers and merchants. He outlined the plans of the board and announced that it would deposit money in the Federal banks for loans to growers at a low rate of interest. This money will also be made available to the state and other banks to make similar loans. Many millions will probably be needed, but Mr. Harding promises that it will be forthcoming.

"The storage charges and other costs will be as reasonable as possible. In some cases the charge for storing a bale will amount to only 25 cents a month in a standard warehouse, and the handling charges will be as low as 10 cents. The agreed loan value of 7 cents is only 3 cents lower than the present market price."

The growers themselves profited by the lesson of 1914, and even without the "Warehouse a Bale" movement they are in better position than before. The crop of cotton this year is between 20 and 25 per cent less than the crop of last year, and the land that was not planted in cotton was used for corn and foodstuffs. The amount of the latter crops this year is the greatest in the history of the South.

An Easy Way to Get Rid of Ugly Pimples

Bathe your face for several minutes with resinol soap and hot water, then apply a little resinol ointment very gently. Let this stay on ten minutes and wash off with resinol soap and more hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear and velvety.

Resinol ointment and resinol soap stop itching instantly and speedily heal skin humors, sores, burns, wounds and chafing. Sold by all druggists.

CEREAL CROP TOPS AVERAGE

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 22—A bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture says that the crop of cereals this year in the northern hemisphere exceeds by 334,000,000 quintals the average crop of the last five years.

SCALP AND HAIR BADLY AFFECTED

Pimples Broke Out. Itched. Hair Nearly All Came Out and Was Dead and Stiff.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"After a long illness, during which I suffered a great deal with my head, my scalp would be so sore at times that I could scarcely endure the weight of my hair. It would itch until I would scratch it, and sometimes pimples would break out. My hair nearly all came out and was so dead and stiff that I could not arrange it.

"I used ——— salve as a massage, and shampooed with medicated soaps but could find nothing that would give more than temporary relief. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I got some. I followed directions and was completely healed, and have not been bothered since." (Signed) Mrs. A. Lacy, Box 72, Parkin, Ark., Jan. 30, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

CAPTAIN VON PAPEN IS SOON TO GO TO MEXICO

Makes Secret of What He's Going There For.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy at Washington, and Prince von Hatzfeldt, who are visiting this city, will leave next Tuesday for Mexico, it was announced today. Both men maintain silence as to their exact destination and the object of their visit to the southern republic.

Captain von Papen denied today that the expression "idiotic Yankees" contained in the letter intrusted to J. F. J. Archibald and intercepted by the British authorities, was intended to apply to the American people.

"The much discussed letter was to my wife," he said. "In passing it may be said that publishing a man's letter to his wife is deuced bad form. When the British authorities at Falmouth found these letters on Mr. Archibald, they pounced with avidity on the two words that have made all this trouble.

"They published only an excerpt of my letter thus changing its meaning entirely. My wife, or anyone else reading the letter from start to finish, would have gathered that the expression 'idiotic Yankees' referred to the publishers of a New York newspaper.

"The newspaper had been calling us conspirators and other objectionable epithets. It grew especially vehement after a portfolio containing certain of our private papers had been stolen from one of our men on the train. In writing to my wife I dealt with these publications. Not a word did the British publish about these parts of my letter."

RICH AMERICANS HARD HIT BY ENGLISH TAX

Must Pay $2,400,000 Under Latest Budget.

London, Sept. 23.—Rich American men and women who live in England will have to pay more than $2,400,000 to the British government, under the terms of the new super-income tax, which is included in the budget introduced in the house of commons on Tuesday. The hardest hit is William Waldorf Astor, who, according to the new rate, will have to pay approximately $1,250,000 annually.

Among the well-known American women who will have to pay out big sums upon their incomes are Mrs. William B. Leeds, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Waldstein, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Bingham, formerly Mrs. Alice Chauncey; Lady Newborough and Lady Granard.

It is estimated that there are nearly 20,000 Americans living in England, all of whom fall under the provisions of the new income tax.

GRANDNIECE OF BEN FRANKLIN DIES

Terre Haute, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Sanford Shepler, a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin and mother of the wife of Judge Eli Redman, is dead here at 70.

VIENNA PLEDGES DUMBA'S RECALL

Notifies Penfield That Envoy Won't Depart Just on "Leave."

Washington, Sept. 27.—Austria has informally notified Ambassador Penfield it will recall Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador to the United States, as requested by President Wilson.

This information was given to Ambassador Penfield, when he informally advised Austrian officials, on instructions from Washington, that the United States sought the "recall" of Dr. Dumba and would not be satisfied with his departure on leave of absence.

Mr. Penfield was assured that the wishes of the United States would be complied with, and that a formal note on the subject would be handed to him soon. Until the formal expression is in the hands of state department officials, they cannot act upon the ambassador's request for safe conduct. Dr. Dumba had engaged passage on the steamship Rotterdam due to sail September 29, but it is not known whether arrangements can be made in time for him to leave on that date.

Officials here refused to comment on the situation, making it clear that such information as they had received was of an informal character given in conversation, and that the decision of Austria as expressed in a note would be awaited.

ALLIES' BANKERS OFF FOR CHICAGO

Commission to Try to Overcome the Prejudices of Western Interests.

New York, Sept. 27.—Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, and three of his five associates on the Anglo-French financial commission left New York at 2:40 p. m. today for Chicago to confer with western bankers over the tentative terms of the proposed half billion dollar credit loan to Great Britain and France.

The party will reach Chicago tomorrow morning, and expects to remain there several days. The four commissioners making the trip are Lord Reading, chairman, Basil B. Blackett, secretary; Ernest Mallet, regent of the bank of France; and Sir Edward Hopkinson-Holden, representing the joint stock banks of Great Britain on the commission.

Sir Henry Babington Smith and Octave Homberg, the two remaining commissioners, will stay in New York until the party returns.

Leave for Chicago.

It is understood that both London and Paris advised the commissioners to overcome the prejudices of western financial interests and it was because of this suggestion that Baron Reading and some of his fellow commissioners arranged their departure for Chicago this afternoon.

Representtives of capital from German communities of Milwaukee and St. Louis have been invited to confer with the credit commissioners in Chicago, as well as representatives of banks in which packers are heavily interested.

Up to the very last minute, the personnel of the party going to Chicago was in doubt, but it was reported that it would include Baron Reading, chairman of the commission; Basil Blackett, secretary of the commission; Sir Henry Babbington Smith, Ernest Mallet and H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co.

According to one prominent banker identified with the negotiations, adoption of the tentative program by the bankers of the west and middle west assures its fina. adoption in its present state. With all parties acquiescing, ratification of the agreement will be sought from the British and French governments. Meantime virtually all the bankers of the country will be asked to participate in floating the loan, a syndicate of prominent financiers conducting in their behalf the negotiations with the commission.

In its present shape the plan for the loan contemplates a credit of approximately $500,000,000 to be granted on joint Angio-French five per cent government notes which will be convertible upon maturity and at the holders' option into similar bonds running 15 or 20 years and bearing 4½ per cent interest. The five-year notes will be sold slightly under par, so that the investor will realize approximately five and one-half per cent, on his investment.

3D GERMAN WAR LOAN SUCCESS

Two and One-Half Billion Fund Quickly Oversubscribed.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—(By Wireless.)—Germany's third war loan has been over-subscribed by more than $507,000,000. The following official statement was issued today:

"The war loan is an immense success. The subscriptions amount to 12,030,000,000 marks ($3,007,500,000.) Reports of subscriptions are still awaited from some parts of the empire. The amount sought was 10,000,000,00 marks, or $2,500,000,000.'"

PLAN U. S. MILITARY MAPS

New York, Sept. 24.—A survey of Long Island to make maps for the purpose of military defense will begin within a few days, under the direction of officers the coast artillery companies now stationed at Fort Totten.

Sites for the heavy guns and points of strategic value will be designated. No military map of Long Island now in existence ects the new conditions developed by the European war, and for this reason t rvey is considered necessary. War maps of other sections in the vicinity of New York harbor soon will be made, it is said.

Death Calls Famous Champion of Morality

ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, VICE CRUSADER, PASSES AWAY

Noted Champion of Purity Victim of Pneumonia.

New York, Sept. 22.—Anthony Comstock, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, died at his home in Summit, N. J., last night, after a brief illness. Mr. Comstock, while on his vacation 10 days ago, contracted a cold which later developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Comstock was noted for many years for his crusades against immorality. He began back in 1872, when he was a drygoods clerk in a local store and succeeded in suppressing an objectionable book that was being circulated among his co-workers. So elated was he over the success of his first effort that Mr. Comstock decided to make the crusade against vice his life work.

In 1873 the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was formed by a group of prominent New Yorkers and Mr. Comstock was made its special agent. He pushed his campaign in earnest and thousands of convictions resulted. The same year the postoffice department employed Mr. Comstock as an inspector, and it is said that he had much to do with checking fraudulent transactions through the mails.

Through his attacks on exhibitions and sales of pictures which were regarded by many as works of art, Mr. Comstock remained much in the public eye and was often severely criticised.

BRITAIN RELAXES BLOCKADE FOR US

Washington, Sept. 24.—The British embassy this afternoon notified the foreign trade advisers of the state department that all arrangements now have been completed for the release to American importers of the $150,000,000 worth of goods of German and Austrian origin, now in warehouses in Rotterdam. The embassy has been asked to reduce the agreement to writing, after which the state department will issue a formal notice to the American importers telling them just how to proceed to get their goods through.

This agreement, which followed sharp unofficial representations, both here and in London, is the first real concession made to American commerce by Great Britain. All of the goods to be released under the agreement announced this afternoon were purchased prior to March 1 of this year.

As a result of the conferences between Sir Richard Crawford, the British embassy's trade expert; Acting Secretary of State Polk, Chandler Anderson and Judge Fleming, representing this government, an agreement has been reached whereby the British embassy here will issue clearance papers to American importers, which will insure the bringing to this country of all goods purchased from German and Austrian sources prior to March 1, last.

Will Save Importers' Expense.

The Holland-American and other neutral lines have refused to accept such goods, but it is expected that as soon as the new agreement is announced, they will load them on bills of sale that will be "O. K'd" by the British ambassador here. By this arrangement importers will be saved the expense of getting clearance in London.

It has been the desire to get these goods disposed of before any other action was taken that has delayed presentation of the note of protest against the British order-in-council and the placing of cotton on the contraband list. As soon as the formal agreement on the pending questions has been approved the state department will start its blanket protest Londonward.

FREE TRADERS FIGHT BRITAIN'S NEW DUTIES

Will Oppose Violation of Old Principle.

London, Sept. 25.—The new budget has brought up the free trade issue once more. Certain of the uncompromising free traders in the house of commons are organizing a fight against the new import duties proposed by Chancellor McKenna, basing their opposition on "the violation of the principles of free trade," and "the infinitesimal returns which the taxes will bring into the exchequer."

Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the Free Trade Union, is heading the movement.

AMERICAN AMONG MISSING WHEN LINER'S TORPEDOED

London, Sept. 25.—One American, G. W. King of New Orleans, is among the missing in the sinking of the Harrison liner Chancellor by a German submarine yesterday. King was assistant wireless operator.

The captain and 32 members of the crew have been landed at Queenstown and 11 others in Kinsale.

After a 78-mile race the captain saw that escape was impossible and he stopped his ship. He and the crew were given 10 minutes to take to the boats. The ship was then sent to the bottom.

The men in the small boats suffered terribly. A cold wind and lashing rain swept them all night and they had nothing to eat or drink until picked up by rescue vessels in the morning. Other rescue vessels are searching for the missing men.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

he spoke of his proposition, the fishy look of Lord Harrowby refusing to meet his long lost brother. Things grew hazy. Mr. Minot slept.

On leaving Lord Harrowby's rooms, Mr. Martin Wall did not immediately set out for the Lileth, on which he lived in preference to the hotel. Instead he took a brisk turn about the spacious lobby of the De la Pax.

People turned to look at him as he passed. They noted that his large, placid, rather jovial face was lighted by an eye sharp and queer, and a bit out of place amid its surroundings. Mr. Wall considered himself the true cosmopolite, and his history rather bore out the boast. Many and odd were the lands that had known him. He had loaned money to a prince of Algiers (on excellent security), broken bread with a sultan, organized a baseball nine in Cuba, and coming home from the East via the Indian ports, had flirted on shipboard with the wife of a Russian grand duke. As he passed through that cool lobby it was not to be wondered at that middle west merchants and their wives found him worthy of a second glance.

The courtyard of the Hotel de la Pax was fringed by a serfes of modish shops, with doors opening both on the courtyard and on the narrow street outside. Among these, occupying a corner room was the very smart jewel shop of Ostby and Blake. Occasionally in the winter resorts of the south one may find jewelry shops whose stock would bear favorably competition with Fifth avenue. Ostby and Blake conducted such an establishment.

For a moment before the show-window of this shop Mr. Wall paused, and with the eye of a connoisseur studied the brilliant display within. His whole manner changed. The air of boredom with which he had surveyed his fellow travelers of the lobby disappeared; on the instant he was alert, alive, almost eager. Jauntily he strolled into the store.

One clerk only—a tall thin man with a sallow complexion and hair the color of a lemon—was in charge. Mr. Wall asked to be shown the stock of unset diamonds.

The trays that the man set before him caused the eyes of Mr. Wall to brighten still more. With a manner almost reverent he stooped over and passed his fingers lovingly over the stones. For an instant the tall man glanced outside, and smiled a sallow smile. A little girl in a pink dress was crossing the street, and it was at her that he smiled.

"There's a flaw in that stone," said Mr. Wall, in a voice of sorrow. "See—"

From outside came the shrill scream of a child, interrupting. The tall man turned quickly to the window.

"My God—" he moaned.

"What is it?" Mr. Wall sought to look over his shoulder. "Automobile—"

"My little girl," cried the clerk in agony. He turned to Martin Wall, hesitating. His sallow face was white now, his lips trembled. Doubtfully he gazed into the frank open countenance of Martin Wall. And then—

"I leave you in charge," he shouted, and fled past Mr. Wall to the street.

For a moment Martin Wall stood, frozen to the spot. His eyes were unbelieving; his little Cupid's bow mouth was wide open.

"Here—come back—"he shouted. when he could find his voice.

No one heeded. No one heard. Outside in the street a crowd had gathered. Martin Wall wet his dry lips with his tongue. An unaccountable shudder swept his huge frame.

"My God—" he cried in a voice of terror, "I'm alone!"

For the first time he dared to move. His elbow bumped a hundred thousand dollars' worth of unset diamonds Frightened, he drew back. He collided with a showcase rich in emeralds, rubies and aquamarines. He put out a plump hand to steady himself. It rested on a display case of French, Russian and Dutch silver.

Mr. Wall's knees grew weak. He felt a strange prickly sensation all over him. He took a step—and was staring at the finest display of black pearls south of Maiden Lane, New York.

Quickly he turned away. His eyes fell upon the door of a huge safety vault. It was swinging open!

Little beads of perspiration began to pop out on the forehead of Martin Wall. His heart was hammering like that of a youth who sees after a long separation his lady love. His eyes grew glassy.

He took out a silk handkerchief and passed it slowly across his damp forehead.

Staggering slightly, he stepped again to the trays of unset stones. The glassy eyes had grown greedy now. He put one huge hand as the lover aforesaid might reach toward his lady's hair.

Then Mr. Wall shut his lips firmly, and thrust both his hands deep into his trousers pockets. He stood there in the middle of that gorgeous room—a fat figure of a man suffering a cruel inhuman agony.

He was still standing thus when the tall man came running back. Apprehension clouded that sallow face.

"It was very kind of you." The small eyes of the clerk darted everywhere; then came back to Martin Wall "I'm obliged—why, what's the matter, sir?"

Martin Wall passed his hand across his eyes, as a man banishing a terrible dream.

"The little girl?" he asked.

"Hardly a scratch," said the clerk, pointing to the smiling child at his side. "It was lucky, wasn't it?" He was behind the counter now, studying the trays unprotected on the showcase.

"Very lucky." Martin Wall still had to steady himself. "Perhaps you'd like to look about a bit before I go—"

"Oh, no, sir. Everything's all right, I'm sure. You were looking at these stones—"

"Some other time," said Wall weakly. "I only wanted an idea of what you had."

"Good day, sir. And thank you very much."

"Not at all." And the limp ex-guardian passed unsteadily from the store into the glare of the street.

Mr. Tom Stacy of the Manhattan club, half dozing on the veranda of his establishment, was rejoiced to see his old friend Martin Wall crossing the pavement toward him.

"Well, Martih—" he began. And then a look of concern came into his face. "Good lord, man—what ails you?"

Mr. Wall sank like a wet rag to the steps.

"Tom," he said, "a terrible thing has just happened. I was left alone in Ostby & Blake's jewelry shop."

"Alone?" cried Mr. Stacy. "You—alone?"

"Absolutely alone."

Mr. Stacy leaned over.

"Are you leaving town—in a hurry?" he asked.

Gloomily Mr. Wall shook his head.

"He put me on my honor," he complained. "Left me in charge of the shop. Can you beat it? Of course, after that, I—well—you know, somehow I couldn't do it. I tried, but I couldn't."

Mr. Stacy threw back his head, and his raucous laughter smote the lazy summer afternoon.

"I can't help it," he gasped. "The funniest thing I ever—you—the best stone thief in America alone in charge of three million dollars' worth of the stuff!"

"Good heavens, man," whispered Wall. "Not so loud!" And well might he protest, for Mr. Stacy's indiscreet and mirthful tone carried far. It carried, for example, to Mr. Richard Minot, standing hidden behind the curtains of his little room overhead.

"Come inside, Martin," said Stacy, "Come inside and have a bracer. You sure need it after that."

"I do," replied Mr. Wall in heartfelt tones. He rose and followed Tom Stacy.

Cheeks burning, eyes popping, Mr. Minot watched them disappear into the Manhattan club.

Here was news indeed. Lord Harrowby's boon companion the ablest jewel thief in America! Just what did that mean?

Putting on coat and hat, he hurried to the hotel office and there wrote a cablegram:

"Situation suspicious. Are you dead certain H. is on the level?"

An hour later, in his London office, Mr. Jephson read this message carefully three times.

(To Be Continued.)

WHY "AN-URIC" IS AN INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH!

Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will tes the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache sick-headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. Thi is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery—"An-uric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "An-uric" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the heart valves of any sandy substances which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "An-uric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "An-uric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.—Adv.

TO TRY TO SAVE ARMENIAN NATION

American and British Boards Take Concerted Action to Preserve Remnant.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Concerted action to save the lives of the remaining 750,000 women and children left in Armenia was begun today.

While waiting for a plan of procedure to be suggested by Ambassador Morgenthau, the American Red Cross was perfecting plans to raise needed funds for its relief work. And, within the next few days, it hopes to have experienced agents on the way to Constantinople to be on the ground to meet the emergency.

Meanwhile the work of organizing the Armenian Relief association of the United States is well under way. Charles R. Crane and James L. Barton, who are at the head of the movement, are in New York, interesting philanthropic circles there. A British commission, headed by Lord Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, is at work in London raising funds. Its work, however, will be to care for the 100,000 Armenian refugees who reached Russia through Persia, and it is admitted it will have to be financed partly by the United States.

Turks Impede Relief Work.

The attitude of the Turkish government is the great obstacle in the way of relief from this side. It has taken the ground that "military necessity" has compelled it to segregate the Armenians in the small villages in the deserts of Asiatic Turkey, where they are dying like flies. Officials here are hopeful that the aid of Germany can be enlisted, which would simplify materially the relief work. If the Turkish government should forbid the sending of money for relief work, as now is feared, it will be imperative that Germany be asked to help.

Of the Catholic and Protestant Armenians whose exemption from the segregation order was secured by Ambassador Morgenthau, only a small percentage can be brought to this country. The rest must be protected in the towns and cities of Turkey and western Persia. The suggestion of Lord Bryce that most of those in Persia can be protected by Russia is being considered. One obstacle, however, is the number of Russian refugees who are in want and who also must be aided by the charitable organizations.

Looking to Morgenthau.

When the joint committee that is being organized by Crane and Barton meets in New York, probably early next week, it will be told that, while the United States cannot officially take any part in this relief work, President Wilson will do what he can through Ambassador Morgenthau to persuade the Turkish government to modify its ferocious policy and to end the slaughter in Armenia.

The committee will arrange to provide the funds for Ambassador Morgenthau's relief work and officials here are hopeful that the ambassador, who wields a great influence at Constantinople, may be able to persuade the Young Turks leaders to let him care for the segregated Armenians while plans for their permanent protection are being made.

VICTORY WON FOR U. S. COMMERCE

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Exports Held by the Russians Released.

Washington, Sept. 24. — The United States has won its first big commercial victory through diplomatic means. As a result, millions of dollars' worth of Russian goods, heretofore held in Russia under terms of the Russian embargo, but most of which have been paid for by American importers, will be permitted to come through to the United States at once.

Probably for the first time in history, the government is made responsible for the ultimate destination of these goods and is pledged to see that they do not get into the hands of Russia's enemies. They will come here consigned to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who will see that they are consumed within this country.

The state department announced the signing of the federal agreement today. A special messenger took it to Watertown, where it was signed by Secretary of State Lansing. The messenger then proceeded to Newport, where the agreement was in turn signed today by Georges Bakhmeteff, the Rusisan ambassador. It becomes effective immediately.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7356—Ladies' Apron.

This garment is almost a dress, made with raglan sleeves, cut short and forming a shoulder yoke. Front and back are plain, with the closing in the back, and there is a wide belt at the low waistline. Gingham and other wash materials are best for this apron. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 in. bust measure.

7377—Ladies' Coat.

The new winter coats are all long or of medium length and this design may be made in either way. It has a side front closing with neck closed or open and with a high collar. The plain sleeves may be finished with or without a cuff. The skirt sections are separate from the waist and are quite full at the top, where they are gathered beneath a belt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7369—Ladies' Skirt.

This model is made with two gore and with a small pointed gusset at each side. High or regulation waistline may be used and the length is to be adjusted to the taste of the wearer. The lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size and this model is especially good for velveteen or corduroy and also for wool, tweed and imported suitings. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

6867—Girls' Dress.

This is a good design for wearing over the school frock. Front and back are each in one piece, the closing in the back. The sleeves extend to the neck edge, forming a yoke on each shoulder. The neck is open, the sleeves short and all free edges are trimmed with banding.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7390—Ladies' Dress.

This handsome dress is made with the princess cut in front, but with a division at the sides and back of waist and skirt. The closing is at the side of the front and the open neck is finished with a wide flat collar. There are two styles of sleeve, one plain and full length, the other with a short cap below the shoulder and a full soft puff from there to the wrist, where there is a cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7365—Ladies' Corset Cover.

This fitted model has French seams at each side of both the front and back panels to join them to the sides. The neck is cut out in round outline and there is a peplum which may be omitted. This is an excellent corset cover to wear instead of a brassiere and answers the same purpose. If made of strong material it will be found comfortable for stout women.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure.

7383—Boys' Knickerbockers.

These are the trousers best liked by the majority of boys. They are especially good for winter, as they keep the upper legs warm. They are of regular make, without a fly in the small sizes and with one in the larger. They have the required pockets on the hips and are fitted by darts in the back and arranged for suspenders.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7392—Boys' Suit.

This popular suit has the plain waist closing in front in coat fashion, with high neck finished with round collar and with long sleeves trimmed with a band cuff. There is a suspender trimming which may be used or omitted. The trousers have the open knee. They are made without a fly and button to the waist. Two materials are usually employed in making these suits or at least two colors.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

A sentry never gives up his rifle to any one—not even to his general, no matter how persistently the latter may demand it.

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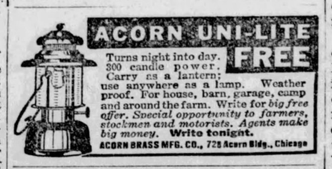
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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

In a census even the no-accounts count.

We suppose it can be argued that no nation is whipped so long as it can borrow more money.

Fashion, in decreeing short skirts, bowlegs or no bowlegs, is less considerate than Nature, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

When Posterity is called upon to pay off the big war debts it isn't probable he will do much boasting about his ancestors.

Very few married men are ever found boasting that they understand women.

The war is but fairly started on its second year, and yet the United States has fed Belgium and rescued Serbia from pestilence. "The idiotic Yankees!"

Man can't abuse his stomach, as he would his dog, and expect to maintain its affection.

This country may yet come to the conclusion that the only thing for Mexico is American pork and beans, with a little benevolent assimilation on the side.

Always there is a demand for plausible excuses.

Doc Cook ascended Mount Everest to the height of 27,000 feet. Probably intends to leave the rest to imagination.

Twenty-minute sermons would be a great help toward making the world better.

Do your feet ache a little and burn a great deal, making you feel that you would like to deposit them in the ice-box or stick them into the electric fan? Unsettled tomorrow, with probable showers.

You are advised to eat a lemon a day to help the growers. But don't do it in the presence of the man who is playing a cornet solo.

One never can tell, at first glance at the news, just what a "Russian gain" means.

"Like every other American with common sense," says Speaker Champ Clark, "I'm opposed to peace at any price." Hit him again, Champ.

Every temptation sidestepped adds a little bit more to the sum total of one's strength of character.

Mr. Taft was always more eloquent when talking about Aunt Delia's superb apple pie than he is when declaiming against woman suffrage.

All some men ever achieve,' says a Kansas City paper, "is baldness." But isn't that thrust upon them?

Nobody will deny that it is possible to be intemperate in eating as well as in drinking. But nobody urges anybody to have just one more plate of boiled cabbage before going home.

Uneasy lies the bonehead that wears a crown.

Nobody who receives an anonymous letter can be half so contemptible as the person who writes it.

One woman suggests a law compelling every business man to provide a wire cage for his young lady stenographer. While she was about it she might have gone the limit of cruelty and suggested that it be a barbed wire cage.

Maybe the European war was started to confirm what Sherman said.

Young Mr. Rockefeller, incognito, ate with his Colorado miners. But we'll bet they suspected his appetite.

A light white frost at night, followed by a purple morning with a crisp, tangy atmosphere—then, if ever, come perfect days.

Stealing horses in Texas doesn't seem just the proper way to bleed for freedom in Mexico.

Gertrude Atherton says "when a man does nothing but write, his hands get soft and his character, too." 'Twas kind of Gertrude not to include his head.

Hay fever and a sore nose never get along well together.

There was just one Abe Lincoln, and the more one reads about him the harder the job of those men who try to make us believe they are like him.

Uncle Jim Hill, at 77, makes whiskers look good.

Always, no doubt, there will be people who think humor is a tin can tied to a dog's tail.

It is said that dimples are coming back into style. And why not? Dimples are prettier and cooler than summer furs.

Turks might as well be fat. Nobody loves 'em anyway

DESTROYING THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

On November 2, New York state will vote upon a new constitution which, though written by conservatives, embodies policies which have been agitated by progressives for a decade. The most striking reform is the proposal for the "short ballot," hitherto applied only in the instance of cities. If it passes, New York will have the credit of leading the states in this highly desirable policy.

New York has been the extremest example of irresponsible government. Elihu Root, president of the constitutional convention, pronounced that government one of patronage, for patronage and by patronage. Hordes of officeholders swarmed about the state capital and the county court houses "giving no honest service for the money they get." There had been established one hundred and fifty-two commissions and bureaus "lying around loose, accounting to nobody, spending all the money they can get, violating every principle of economy, of efficiency and of the proper transaction of business."

The new constitution reduces the number of elective state officers from seven to four, cuts the number of state departments from one hundred and fifty-two to seventeen and gives the governor the initiative in budget making. Should the constitution be adopted, every state officer, big or little, will be responsible for the conduct of those under him. He can be reached and, if remiss in his duties or corrupt, he can be punished.

This is the hardest blow which "invisible government" will have been made to endure in the entire career of that vicious institution.

GOLD AND THE WAR

If financial stresses are to bring the war to an end, there is plenty of time and leisure for the composition of prayers of thanksgiving.

An analysis of German finances betrays no sign that Germany is monetarily bleeding to death. Though paper is issued against her stocks of gold time and again, it is as good as gold so long as the people, out of faith in ultimate victory or love of the fatherland, accept it. The south, in our Civil war, lived wholly on itself for two years and the south of the Sixties could not be compared with Germany in riches and resources.

Britain looks forward to a period in which she will be spending $25,000,000 a day upon the war. But she does not flinch. Part of the expenditures will be repaid, for they are advances to allies. The private income of the United Kingdom can be taxed possibly forty or fifty per cent and yet cause no hardship the people will not be willing to endure. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have not yet put themselves under financial strain. India's treasures have not been tapped.

Though a German writer expresses pity for France's sad state financially, it is probably pity wasted. France is prepared for sacrifices enormously greater than those she has so far made. She will be the readier to make them because the life of the nation is at stake.

If Russia and Italy have any fear of bankruptcy they have not disclosed it. They are probably less troubled about them than they are about maintaining their front against enemies apparently superior. The war chests of Servia and Belgium may be empty or nearly so. But the elimination of these countries from the war will not speed its end.

To read peace in the mighty figures of ministers of finance is to exercise the imagination more than the intelligence.

WITH VILLA OUT OF IT

It is said that Washington has eliminated Villa as one of the possible masters of Mexico when Mexico is again saddled and bridled. He has not fulfilled his early promise as a military genius. As fortune went against him, followers deserted. Zapata, with whom Villa has a sort of alliance, acts as an ally only when it is absolutely convenient. He is an individualist and, besides, has a high respect for the rules of safety first. Altogether, Villa is in a bad way and soon may be seeking asylum abroad after the manner of other Mexican politicians.

In the circumstances, Washington had no other course to take. But we can guess that for all Villa's chequered past, for all his want of education and training in the manners of the polite world, the state department would have preferred to recognize him to recognizing Carranza. There is very little bluster about Villa. He doesn't pose worth a cent. When General Scott visited him, Villa took the hint about giving quarter to enemies though that went against the practice of the republic. Once when Carranza lost his head and sent a defiance over the border, Villa wired, "Don't worry." The Carranza defiance was canceled, probably at Villa's dictation, for at that time they were on the same side.

Carranza, if recognized, is going to be as hard to deal with as Villa would have been easy. The final destruction of the Villista outfit will not be the best of news to Americans.

BRITISH LAWLESSNESS

The British prize court which has confiscated $10,000,000 worth of American property acted upon the assumption that the cargoes, though consigned to neutral countries, were destined for the German army. It had no evidence upon which to support the decision. It reversed the procedure of a century of international law and put the burden of proof upon the shippers. Working itself up into a fine burst of indignation, it charged the Americans with practicing a fraud. And proceeded to order the stolen goods turned over to the British military authorities.

The German warfare on American women and children has obscured the fact that the British have been engaged in a form of lawlessness against neutrals less shameful and easier to be borne only because it was against American property instead of against American lives. But now that our controversy with Germany is nearing an end, the United States government will have its hands free to deal with Great Britain. We will no more tolerate British thievery than we will stand for German submarine murder. England will be made to see that she has no license to prey on American shipping.

International law was not written to suit nations at war. It was founded upon the principle that in war neutrals have rights and noncombatants are deserving of protection. If the United States admits any alteration in principle she confesses her inability and her unwillingness to strike for her rights.

TIRED OF THE SONG OF HATE

Just after the beginning of the war, Ernest Lissauer, a German poet, composed a "Song of Hate." It was aimed against England and it appealed tremendously to Germans who felt that there was no warrant for the English to take a hand in the great conflict. The emperor decorated Lissauer. It is said that his song was taught in the schools. It is certain that for a time it was sung by soldiers on the march.

But an attitude of hating was a difficult thing for a people of the German temperament to keep up very long. The imperial chancellor has expressed his disapproval of the song. Lissauer, himself, seems partly to be ashamed of it, for he has written that he composed the song as "a result of a passionate impulse in the first week of the war," and that it was not intended for the young. The Berlin Tageblatt says hate is "chiefly preached by persons whose heroism varies with their distance from the front," brave men in the trenches being nearly always free from it.

The men in our north who were slowest to forget the sectional hate of the south were those who stayed at home. The soldiers were the first, not the last, of the southerners to be "reconstructed." As more and more Germans smell the smoke of battle, so more and more it becomes harder to work up a good spell of hating.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to take his trousers off and turn 'em inside out to find a flea?

Seems appropriate to hold political primaries during the canning season.

New Premiums for Blade Readers

Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware, Nottingham Lace Curtains and Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets.

This Announcement of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires During October.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of October our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. Our subscription season this year promises to be one of the most successful in the history of The Blade. Nearly all of our subscribers whose time expired in September renewed for the coming year, and a great many of these sent us clubs of 10, 15 and 20 names.

The great popularity of The Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles, absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

For eighty years the Weekly Blade has been a national journal of comfort and of hope. It has grown—because its value is more and more being appreciated. Each issue is a mine of valuable information, a bringer of cheer. You want the Weekly Blade—and your friends want it just as much as you do. Give them an opportunity to read it—by telling them all about it, and by showing them your next copy.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during October should receive our proposition by October 1st. If not received by October 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to October subscribers only, and 30 days later the November subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

THE EMBARGO IN CONGRESS

There are signs as big as bear tracks that the question of placing an embargo on arms will be taken up by congress the minute it settles down to business in December. The fight over the question will be no simple parlor debate. It will be the hottest kind of a fight and the voice of the administraion s lkely o be drowned by the din of it.

The members representing German constituencies, the congressmen from the cotton sections and the senators and representatives whose ears can be reached by the meat packers will constitute a formidable combination in favor of the embargo. Included with them will be a number of members with a hearty disgust for the enormous traffic in arms. Opposing will be the firmer friends of the administration, the frank well-wishers of the Allies, the students of diplomacy and international law and members who read their constituents' views as anti-German. Later, there may appear an opposition which gets its directions from the wheat-growers who are as anxious to keep the Allies friendly as a part of the cotton growers are to force a reprisal for the contraband against their product. How strong either side may be no one is now in position to say. But it is possible that the two will be about evenly matched.

The attempt to establish the embargo, though carried on with great energy, will probably fail in the end. The German-Americans will want the embargo because it will help Germany, whereas the cotton growers and the people affected by the seizure of meat cargoes are moved by their economic interests. A breaking down of the illegal British blockade will have the effect of weaning away part of the group. Another thing will have the same influence. This is the possibility that the embargo, rather than aiding any commercial interests, may do tremendous harm to all.

Then, too, it may come to every member of congress, those with German constituents as well as others, that alliance of any sort with one of the belligerents, no matter which one, will spell war for this country.

NEW LANDS FOR CANADA

The new land which Vilhjalmur Stefansson's party discovered lies just under the Arctic Circle and north of Melville island. Where it is located, the charts show the sea. Though several explorers have been in that region before and whalemen caught in the ice have drifted around and about it, this is the first time that this land has been reported to the world and it is possible that it has not before been sighed.

The discovery of new lands in the Arctic has more than a purely scientific interest in these days. It has been known for years that there are great mineral deposits in the far north. In one place, expeditions have been accustomed to coal their vessels by the simple method of digging the stuff out of a cliff close to shore. Canada is driving a railroad into the Hudson bay country. This is be used for the development of northern fisheries, the transportation of mineral products and the exploitation of fur lands hitherto unreached. In the course of time, Canadian industry may work clear to the Arctic Circle and if there is anything on Stefansson's new island useful to mankind it will be brought away. Ice, storm and isolation cannot prevent it.

CAN THEY FOLLOW BRYAN?

Mr. Bryan, having met with editors of the foreign language press—representatives of the English language press being excluded from the conference—announces the intention to campaign against any and every attempt to increase the army and navy.

Of course, Mr. Bryan has nothing to risk by such a course. He has entered the country of peace-at-any-price and burned his bridges behind him. There is still a great population which he has not yet had the privilege and joy of harangueing at so much per effusion. Golden shekels will come pouring in. The strain on the rubber band around his wallet will be stretched to breaking point. And this will well content him for friendships broken, allegiances forsaken.

But it is another matter with the foreign language press. It treads today on quaking ground. The public, aware that part of that press is purchasable with foreign money, might easily come to believe that all of it is crooked. Foreign language papers which advocated disarmament, which interposed their influence between the country and its defense, would be interpreted as working in the interest of possible invaders. Do they think they can afford to emphasize their foreign sympathies against the interests of America? Are they sure they can go to greater lengths than they have gone to advertise themselves alien and outland?

Bryan has discovered the trick of capitalizing anti-Americanism. It does not follow that others can adopt the thing and make it succeed. Rather, they are likely to run their heads into a halter.

AFTER PROHIBITION

After the passage of prohibitory laws, it takes the urban populations much longer to get the alcohol out of their systems than it does the rural districts.

In Kansas, the larger "river" towns retained saloons for years after the people of the state voted the liquor out. It took time and the leisurely breeding of a governor with a backbone to make prohibition statewide. Even time has failed to reform the cities of Maine, and a governor with a hard jaw and a determination to enforce the law has not yet taken office. We are told that no thirsty throats lack for irrigation in the big towns of the south. As the city of Charleston voted something like ten to one against prohibition while South Carolina as a whole gave the proposition a substantial majority, we may expect Charleston to remain an "open" town for some years to come, an undrained bog in the midst of clean and flourishing fields.

No one who has observed anything of law enforcement now says that prohibition will of itself make a state dry. It is only a weapon against the rum power. It is simply a means by which a people so willed can get the alcohol out of their systems. When Ohio does dry, as eventually it will, there will be black blotches on the map of the state showing where liquor is still sold. To wipe these off will be a test if the people's sincerity and a trial of their administrative courage. Speaking for ourselves, we do not think they will fail.

THERE MAY HAVE BEEN MANY-HEADED SERPENTS

Scientists Find Worms Can Grow Several Heads.

It has been suggested that the story of the many-headed serpent of Lernaea is a myth with scientific foundation. The monster was credited with anywhere from 9 to 100 heads, and according to the legend, if one was cut off, another immediately grew in its place. Some averred that each head was replaced by two.

The origin of this serpent, as well as its acts and its final destruction by Hercules, are entirely fanciful, of course, but some recent juggling in biological laboratories seems to show that the ancients may have gotten their conceptions of its form and being from what they had actually seen. Prof. T. H. Morgan, for instance, has cut off the anterior end of an earth worm and excised a piece of the central nerve cord. This left two anterior nerve ends, and a head grew from each.

Dr. Van Dyune recently went much farther in the case of a marine planarian, actually developing six heads upon the creature, each with its own eyes and apparently normal in its functions. Now a worm is but a miniature serpent to the eye. What is done in the modern laboratory by its scientific methods is sometimes accomplished by nature when conditions are favorable to the accident.

Congressman Who Was Marked for Death

Congressman RIORDAN

New York city is stirred by a political feud. It is charged that Mike Rofrano, an influential Italian district leader, who sought to go to congress in the seat now occupied by Congressman Riordan, plotted to kill former Sheriff Tom Foley and Congressman Riordan, who stood in his way for the nomination. Foley is as influential a man today in Tammany Hall as was Big Tim Sullivan. Rofrano is now being sought for in all the big cities of the country.

The New Race in the Balkans

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

A KING, A CRIME AND A PREACHER

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 3 is "Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard." — I. Kings ch. 21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Any preacher who points out the particular sins of the powerful people of his own community is pretty likely to be told to "stick to the simple Gospel." Yet the "simple Gospel" has always been a social Gospel, and a Gospel of justice, whether preached by Paul, Peter, Jesus, John the Baptist or the old Hebrew prophets.

Today's lesson shows us our old friends Elijah again confronting wicked King Ahab, with Queen Jezebel in the background, making mischief. This time the incident is one of social justice, when a common man was wronged by the mighty king—and had God's doom pronounced upon him for it. The timeliness of the message leads us to remark that if the preacher of religion will only stick to the Bible he can find the most pertinent truth for our own times. This Book is a book of God, and so a book of justice and righteousness. There is no shelter behind it for the rich and powerful defrauder of the people.

A Woman's Plot and Crime.

A few words suffice to tell the story itself. Like the most modern of landowners, King Ahab coveted an adjoining field. This belonged to Naboth and was his family inheritance. By the law of Moses he was not permitted to let it go out of his family. So he refused to sell, and the peeved king threw himself down on his ivory couch and sulked like a small boy who has been denied sweetmeats.

Jezebel, the heathen wife who ruined Ahab's career, took matters in her own hand, and conspired with officials to arrest and condemn Naboth on the charges of treason and sacrilege. Thus, after the most approved of modern high-handed methods, "big business" wiped out the small competitor who would not sell out, and Ahab got his field. But he never enjoyed it, for along came Elijah with a clean-cut word as to what the Ultimate Judge had to say about that sort of thing. There is no cure for the ills of the social and commercial order like the fear of God.

An Old Picture of Human Nature.

This page out of the court life of more than 25 centuries ago reads like the secret memoirs of court life. It is vivid and revealing. We see behind the curtain, and find the Great King Ahab just as covetous and just as petty and just as sulky as a pampered palace figure today. Human nature is human nature, and kings and queens of old did not differ greatly from men and women in our own land and time. The man sulkily accepting a decision which he knew to be just, and the woman unscrupulously encompassing the end sought by her husband through foul means, might be a contemporary portrait.

The rights of the case are clear. There is such a thing as the sacredness of property. That principle holds civilization together. All peoples and courts have regarded it. Formerly, property rights were deemed superior to human rights. Happily, we see more clearly now: the supreme social struggle of the past 100 years has been to establish the supremacy of human rights. Some archaic minds have not yet learned the relative value of the two, although the Bible teaching is clear.

One danger, in our new social mood, is that we shall despise property rights. These have a sanctity that the demagogue does not often see. One high purpose of government is to protect people in the possession of their just property rights, while at the same time conserving the welfare of the community.

When the King Sulked.

Elijah and Naboth are the only two creditable figures in this story. Ahab acted like a spoiled boy, and not like a king. He sulked in his palace, and made all about him miserable by his selfishness. The picture of this royal crybaby on an ivory couch is not a pretty one. As for Jezebel, she played the tigress part. A woman without a code will go to even greater lengths than a man. He plot, in which the grafting officials had a part, was the same sort of misuse of the courts of justice as we sometimes see today. The life of Naboth was sworn away in the same fashion as was the life of Jesus, and on the same charges.

The covetousness of Ahab, the ruthlessness of Jezebel, the cowardly complicity of custodians of justice, all conspired to create a condition that provoked the wrath of the Most High Himself.

I well remember the old mill that stands by the palace of Frederick the Great at Potsdam, and the story connected with it, which Carlyle tells: "Annoyed by this inconvenience to his favorite residence, the king sent to inquire the price for which the mill would be sold by the owner.

"'For no price, was the reply of the sturdy Prussian; and, in a moment of anger, Frederick gave orders that the mill should be pulled down.

"'The king may do this,' said the miller, quietly folding his arms, 'but there are laws in Prussia'; and forthwith he commenced proceedings against the monarch, the result of which was that the court sentenced Frederick to rebuild the mill, and to pay besides a large sum of money as compensation for the injury he had done.

"The king was mortified, but had the magnanimity to say, addressing himself to his courtiers, 'I am glad to find that just laws and upright judges exist in my kingdom.'"

Enter the Prophet.

By the wicked plot of Jezebel, Ahab secured the coveted vineyard. But when he entered it, and began to plan the improvements he would make, he was startled by the stern figure of the Prophet Elijah.

Involuntarily there broke from his lips the cry, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?"

That phrase classified both men. Ahab had lived such a life that every friend of truth and justice and godliness was his enemy. His own conscience condemned him. Also the words revealed that Elijah was the embodiment of justice and righteousness. He represented Jehovah. Nobody expected him to wink at wickedness on the part of his wealthiest parishioners. He did not have one gospel for the rich and another for the poor. Instead, he proclaimed "the whole counsel of God."

Truth and God always find the evil doer. "Be sure your sin will find you out." The immutable laws of God operate on the side of the oppressed and against evildoers. Ahab might win out by his "pull" with a venal court, but in the long run, he and his wife were condemned to the fate of the outcast and the criminal. God is for justice. He may seem long in acting, but He acts ultimately. "God does not always pay on Saturday, but He always pays," says the Italian proverb. "The mills of God grind slowly," but they never cease to grind.

U. S. SOLDIERS GET GOOD MEAL FOR EIGHT CENTS

The wise general who asserted that "an army fights on its stomach" got about as near the truth as is ever permitted to mere mortals. A hungry soldier thinks little about the bugle of fame and covering himself with glory, when his ribs are beginning to show. Every one of them, in fact, would barter all the poetry of "dying for one's country" for a good meal of pork and beans with trimmings.

Of late years—since 1906—the United States army has been no longer a mass of men who simply got food. They are now scientifically fed by men who have studied the subject, and in a practical way by presiding over ovens and stoves in schools.

Training School for Army Cooks.

There are six training schools for army cooks, one being in each division of the country—San Francisco, Fort Riley, San Antonio, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and in Washington. Soldiers who wish to take a course are allowed to enter for four months' study and at the end of that time the proficient ones are graduated.

The course consists of a thorough training in actual cooking and baking. The men are taught how to select good meat, the chemistry of food values, the testing of foodstuffs, the nutritive elements in vegetables and the chemistry of bread making and baking. Cleanliness about the kitchen is a most important requisite. After mastering this course, as also the preparation of menus and arithmetic, these men are assigned again to the battalions in the divisions from which they came. Their salary is then $30 a month, with board, quarters, medical attention and clothing supplied by the government.

Last year there were 163 men students at the Washington barracks. Fifty-three took baking and 110 cooking exclusively—cooking applies to pastries, meats and vegetables.

With the Bread Baking Squad.

In the big, sweet smelling bakery there are to be seen every morning about a dozen husky fellows—for they take their lessons by small details—all engaged in mashing the dough in working machines, poking it into the huge oven or fishing it out at the end of a long wooden pole. As they bake the bread for the entire post, they use each day about two barrels of flour.

Outside of the large school building are three immense sheet iron stoves called "field ovens." They are portable and quickly packed into a wagon for transportation. A trench is dug beneath each one, and it this hollow the fire is built of wood. The three ovens are used every day in training the cooks and are capable of baking 1,900 pounds of bread each 24 hours.

In the Barracks Kitchen.

The barracks kitchen is used for the preparation of most of the food, but there is also outside a "field kitchen," in which the cooking is virtually done in the open. The place is a simple shed, open all around, except that the sides are protected by wire screening. There are taught lessons in how to prepare an appetizing meal with the thermometer below zero or rising toward the top of the tube. But most of the meal is cooked in the kitchen within the building.

Although a soldier has only 25 cents a day with which to feed himself, there is not a hospital, not a fashionable hotel, nor a rich man's home that has better meals as far as nourishment and appetizing elements are concerned. The men manage this by putting all the money in a lump sum, and then one man, a sergeant, buys in great quantities, so that the food of the best qualities are obtainable very cheap.

The purchase of canned goods and such things as sugar, rice, etc., is made every four months. Perishable things are contracted for each month. The fare is not of the beans, bread and coffee variety, but is as varied as any epicure could wish. There are pies, pastries and sweets of all kinds, fruits, vegetables, ice cream, fish, fowl, all as fresh as would be served at most high class hotels. The dining tables are guiltless of cloths, the chinaware is thick and strong, the food that passes over both is good and palatable.

The three meals a day on 25 cents makes each meal cost a fraction over eight cents. On holidays the dinner will be more expensive, but the extra expense will be brought down by economy during the next week and without any sacrifice of the abundance of fare.

VARIETIES

Toronto last year collected $10,497,000 in taxes.

Japanese banks recently lowered interest rates.

Dogwood trees are being planted in Tokio parks.

Pacific coast hops are now largely picked by machinery.

Intrinsically, Victoria crosses are worth fourpence halfpenny each.

In Spitzenbergen the longest day lasts for three and a half months.

The password to the Tower of London is changed every three months.

An Englishwoman married to a German takes her husband's nationality.

Some Japanese spiders have webs so strong it requires a knife to cut them.

There is a tax of 40 guineas in England on motor cars of over 60-horse power.

Chelmorton church, in the Derbyshire peak, is the highest church in England.

In the United States alone $5,000,000,000 worth of luxuries were bought last year.

Timber cut from state lands in Minnesota last year sold for more than $250,000.

Shakespeare makes 19 allusions to boots, 32 to shoes and 7 to slippers and pumps.

Imitation leather is used by some vegetarians for boots, shoes and even book covers.

A Pennsylvania scientist is trying to raise Australian eucalyptus trees in that state.

Electricity was first used in a mine in 1879, when a Scotch colliery was lighted with it.

The value of all property in the United States and its possessions is placed at $187,739,000,000.

If necessary the nut trees of the world could supply nourishment to its entire population.

"Twelve lessons suffice to teach any one to guillotine," says the French official executioner.

Nitrate of sodium crystals as clear as the best glass have been made by a Parisian scientist.

Arizona mines in 1914 produced gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc valued at $59,956,029.

A textile made in China from raw silk can be buried in the earth a year without deteriorating.

An English airman recently looped the loop in a speed boat, the first time the feat has been done.

About one-eleventh of the area of Africa, some 1,000,000 square miles, still awaits exploration.

In Japan, if a bride dislikes taking her husband's name she may adopt him into her own family.

There are no less than 60 persons walking across the entire continent to the San Francisco exposition.

Berlin was built mainly out of the money obtained from France at the conclusion of the war of 1870.

One drop of petrol will kill a wasp instantly, but if applied to a bee or a fly, it will be quite ineffective.

One of the most important streets in London, Downing street, was named for a native American.

The fee for vaccinating hogs in Kansas has been so high that some veterinarians made $200 a day at it.

The longest time on record for which a swimmer has remained under water is 6 minutes 29 4-5 seconds.

The newest third rail patent is alive only at the point of contact with the shoe. Accidents are thereby prevented.

Britain's big naval guns are fitted with telescopes, to enable the gunner to have a clear view of the object to be hit.

Starting as a printer's devil John Christian Watson, now traveling in Canada, rose to be premier of Australia.

British midshipmen are promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant after three years if their examinations are satisfactory.

King Nicholas of Montenegro can not be induced to buy a new hat. He thinks his old hats are the best friends he has.

The British National gallery began with a collection of only 38 pictures.

"Kid" is gypsy for "child." Hence the term kidnaping.

Before Lorraine was united with France, in 1736, it belonged to the dethroned king of Poland. Before that it belonged to Austria.

Senators of the Canadian federal parliament are paid $1,500 per annum, with a deduction of $15 for every day that a member is absent.

The hatching of eggs by artificial heat has been practiced in China and Egypt since prehistoric times, huge brick ovens being used in the latter country.

Thomas George Shaughnessy began clerking for the "St. Paul" road in 1869. Sir Thomas George Shaughnessy has been president of the Canadian Pacific railroad since 1899.

West Virginia has the biggest officials. Governor Hatfield stands six feet three, Secretary of State Reed is six feet two and Chairman Lakin of the board of control, is six feet two and three-quarters.

It is estimated that in the United States the expenditures this year for motorcars and supplies for them will reach $1,180,000,000. It is figured that 8,000,000 Americans are regular motorists or passengers.

Texas, which in 1850 stood twelfth in rank, is now the seventh state in the American Union in point of wealth. It is first in point of size and fifth in population, and its railroads are of higher value than those of any other state.

A millionaire philanthropist from Oklahoma reached the San Francisco exposition recently with thirty children from the model farm, where he sheltered 500 homeless youngsters. The children took with them provisions which they raised.

The Evanston (Ill.) public library is lending pianola rolls; another at Madison, Wis., owns and operates a moving picture show. In Edinburgh library there is a playroom and gymnasium and the library at Binghamton, N. Y., conducts a technical school.

King George and Queen Mary of England did not use the state coach and the cream colored horses on the occasion of the opening of parliament. The departure from the usual custom was rendered necessary by the absence at the front of eighty-nine of the royal servants.

A recent investigation in New York state brought to attention remarkable wealth of land particularly suitable to timber growth. The state college of forestry urges development of these tracts, pointing out that they amount to five and one-half times as much as those in Massachusetts and New Jersey combined.

Hopewell, Va., which eight months ago was a flag station on the Norfolk & Western railway, has today 18,000 population, and lots there sell for as much as $4,000. It is a mushroom war order city that has sprung up around the extension factory erected by a big powder making concern.

The PEACE PAGE

HE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

during the month I have had appealing letters from discon- young wives who regret bitterly of their marriage. They ask way out and say that they wish appy.

is the logical season for happi- and I feel more deeply than can express the hopeless misery dear young women. What is ew or offer in the way of comfort ation for their distresses?

a very definite case of unhap- and B. E. of Iowa has her ad- and con. One of our women me to write her a comforting letter. I wish I had some able solution for a fellow being ears to be entirely a victim of ance and not the author of unhappiness. I can only sug- her the course I should try to if similarly placed. I should ery sure before I left the man were hopelessly incompatible. nature is subject to happy and this brute may yet be upon by some magic power of sympathy, and turned from his -seeking.

in her own strength, can not this to pass, but by her prayers ight which she gets from con- in God, she may be able to soul to its awakening and a to a sense of his responsi- The other letter reveals the of jealousy at work, that old ed monster that needs to be under foot every time he his head out. Here is plainly a girl who married in haste and repenting at leisure. Her hus- a rolling stone, and with this no patience. It is all so hard his jealousy, his inability to living and, dominating all, the thought that she is tied to life. She cries out for happi- to be free again. What bles- Well, she is married. That's getting around it, no side step- then? Forget about being Give up that pursuit tempo- Try the next best thing, which first be it, after all. your duty.

work is now to make the best of a bad bargain. Waste no time and self-pity. Love your hus- into loving you, and train him to bring happiness into your

cannot be happy if you shirk in your life's responsibility. Do duty, as you understand it, and fully unfolds itself to you. here is of life is giving and com- self surrender. This does not that you are to be a door mat.

You must be a student of the conditions which confront you. Walk up and shake hands with them. Get acquainted and then cast about for the best way to improve the conditions.

God appreciates your situation. He knows all about despair, and humiliation. Talk with Him freely about yours and He will change your cross, or ease it, as your need suffices.

The first year of married life is said by those who profess to know to be the most difficult. It is a test of the love capacity of both the man and the woman. Right here is where the tragedy of B. E.'s case appeals to all of us. There was no love to begin with. I cannot take the responsibility of advising divorce or even separation. Both are too easy in this country, and the idea of slighting the most sacred human obligation is growing too rapidly. It undermines the social structure and leads to loose living, and the wreckage of the home.

As a last resort, after a woman or a man has tried in every day to keep the peace, and to promote the interests and happiness of the home. When every resource has been tried, and has failed, then it is time to talk of separation. Where there is a child the matter has further complications. Every child has a right to the love, care and companionship of both father and mother. It does not develop completely with but one. All these things are to be carefully weighed and considered and performed before the final step of separation is taken. There is no law of happiness for any of us. We must find it in our work, and in our duty. Often it comes to us through our griefs or disappointments, but it rarely comes if we seek it regardless of others or our best selves.

If there is any value in life disappointments, such as these two letters depict, it is in the way of warning to others. Let the young people of our page be not over hasty to enter the marriage relation. Be very certain before you go to the altar that your love is not so much a physical attraction, as a spiritual bond, which the tests of time and hardship cannot sever. Marriage based on respect is far safer and saner than that based on passion. Parents who read stay close to your children. Live their romances with them, gain their condence, and direct with wisdom their choice of life companionship.

The only lasting earthly love is utterly selfless. That which the poet has immortalized in Locksley Hall, where "Love took up the harp of life and touched it with his glowing hands," smiting the chord of self, which "trembling, passed in music out of sight.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

KEEPERS

so much enjoy the letters from and have been interested very in the arguments for and against suffrage, which is a subject now confronting the people of Virginia and is to be decided by general election in November,

agree most heartily with the men say let women vote and have the help make the laws, that their mothers, sisters and daughters you with you, and by you at all They love you and we have no that you love them in return. should defend them under all con- and lay down your life to save Men should screen women from of a questionable character. and women are not alike in sen- Their nature and occupation different. Their instincts are dif- and while the pleasures of life may be equally shared, natures of the sexes are widely ance. The women love the home seek to make it attractive; the in the battles of life, earn a food, or conquer obstructions are the home.

men are not anxious to change home life, duties, and cares for in government of the world say to allow women to vote will the home. I say no; it will be like forks hold of one worm, one pull- way and the other in an oppo- direction: therefore the home be- divided and family troubles into Hawkins.

YELLOW ROSE

would rather teach my little boy s than to be President of this country of ours. Why? Because woman believes in equal suffrage, she does not, she prefers a home own, a husband and children to her, because she is only a woman all. A little girl loves her dolls, a little boy loves his horses. Their are entirely different. So there few exceptions, of course, but I that women will not, if they are to vote, allow politics to de- them. Do you think women degrade politics? Do you think women? In my opinion the right women in politics would not de- the woman, but would help to ladies on a basis of refinement. will have to admit that when are living alone, in mining or lar camps, or in any community they get rough, and have no re- for themselves or anybody. But men with their wives and chil- to into a place of that sort, and men see churches and schools, and same rough men show a refine- in their everyday life that would have been shown but for the re- influence of women and home their lives.

does directly affects our homes in one or more different ways. I am married woman of 30, and a mother. of my own work. Last summer 225 quarts of fruit ready for Remember, I know many women who believe in equal suf- who also work. Not one of them more of voting than being a which was mentioned by some- short time ago. I never insult, or reflection, anyone who does agree with me. That is what our are for—to think for ourselves. of the women I know, believ- equal suffrage, leave their chil- to the care of a nurse while they are in politics. Nor do they make poor miserable husbands wash dishes. The husbands of all wom- who believe in equal suffrage, I as- you, are not henpecked husbands. Needless of the fact that I am very busy with my work, at times I have a great desire to vote. What is voting, anyway? In my opinion it is simply electing the right man for the right office.

The home is the most sacred place on earth. No woman can successfully keep home alone; no man can. But the right sort of man and the right sort of woman, by joining hands, can make a much more successful home and also a much more prosperous one than either of them could possibly do alone. I think it would be the same in politics. Whenever the good men and the good women of the United States join hands with each other in politics, and sincerely have as their aim good government, we will have clean politics. The women who believe in equal suffrage have had much to contend with. They have been a popular joke. In Lima last summer, in the suffrage parade, every woman who marched along with a yellow rose on her dress, bore the stamp of motherhood on her face. They were the women who think while they work. Brave women, as I stood there and watched them, as they marched along, I felt indignant at what they had to face. A red-nosed man standing on one side of me dubbed them "old hens." His breath and general appearance told which side he was on, without the insulting remarks he made.

A woman standing beside me sneered: They had better be at home, where they belong! And some way as I stood there and noted the contrast between the women who were marching and the ones who criticised their motives I felt glad that those women had the courage to march for a principle. I also felt proud that I wore a yellow rose on my dress, in honor of equal suffrage. My 18-months' baby boy also held a yellow rose in his hand. We did not march, but those yellow roses showed we were on the side of equal suffrage. It's a great fight, but I believe in time it will be nation-wide. In the election last summer there was a vote taken at our "county infirmary," 20 men, 20 wet votes. I stayed at home and "washed the dishes." I worked. They did not. I cared for my family. They neglected theirs. I paid my taxes. They had none. They were citizens simply because they were men. Is it not a most sensible argument? And so they said yes, 20 times, that the saloons should stay in Ohio. And 20 years from now, it might be my boy who would be the drunkard. I, his mother, could not protest. I could not say even once, no, not for my boy's future welfare, or for the sake of that other mother's boy. "Every drunkard is some mother's boy." Can any fair-minded man or woman in this world mean to say that it would make me or any other woman less a mother, or less a lady, to simply say yes or no, on a ballot, to a question which concerns her greatly, according to her honest convictions.—Yellow Rose, Ohio.

OFF WITH THE DANCE

Stenographer of Illinois says she believes in dancing. Dear young sister, I do not agree with you. I have seen too many evil results.

While watching the dance which to you looks so beautiful, please look at the young man who is bending nearly double over his partner to hide his shame. I have seen a young girl as pure as snow go into the ballroom and come out blemished; her heart no longer clean and pure.

Dancing never caused anything but sorrow. David danced, to be sure, but he had a harp and not his neighbor's wife nor an innocent young girl in his arms; but even then the result was an angry wife, hot words, contention and a separation. The daughter of Herodias danced. The result was the murder of an innocent man and a servant of God, John the Baptist.

Dancing was one great means by which Nero corrupted Rome. Dancing has a bad name for professing Christians and dishonors the cause. The liberties indulged in in dancing are nowhere else allowed in decent society. The police records show that a very large proportion of abandoned women are ruined in connection with the dance—St. Joe Sister.

GINSENG AND GOLDEN SEAL

A lover of the W. Va. hills asked in what part of W. Va. the Tyggarts valley river is situated.

In the region of mountains which connects the counties of Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton, known as the birthplace of rivers, is this little mountain stream, the Tyggarts river. It heads and flows northward through Randolph and Barbour counties. I know the river well, with its falls and rapids and attendant beautiful scenery. I have a small produce farm and also a small ginseng and golden seal garden. In the early days of exporting ginseng the price was hovering around 50c per lb. Hydorastis much lower yet, but the market is much better today.—D. C. P., W. Va.

OUR Correspondents

The address of B. E. of Iowa is wanted.

Mrs. A. P. Mowry of Augusta, Mich., says to the wife from West Virginia who wanted silk pieces that she has some to spare. If the West Virginia reader will send her address to Mrs. Mowry the latter will send the pieces to her.

Old-Timer of Florida thinks the letters of Raulde Conbert and Stenographer of Illinois on Sept. 2 were exceptionally good. He writes that he had just eaten his luncheon one day in Los Angeles and dropped into a moving picture show nearby. He walked in, not knowing what the bill was, but received more than the value of his admission when the life of Moses was depicted on the screen.

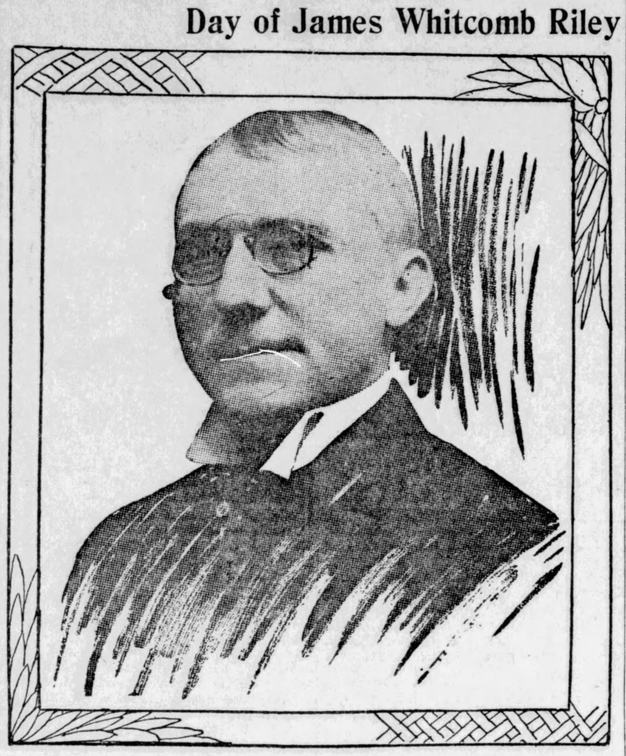
V. E. J. of Michigan asks the readers of the Peace Page to let the poems have the Poets' Corner and not ask for songs to be published there. This is a good idea, as there have been many requests for songs to be published in this corner. Will all the readers get busy and when they see a poem requested send it in? The Poets' Corner is for poems and recently there have been too many songs requested and not enough poems. Now, to return to V. E. J. He wants to compliment Moonlight Reverie for her views on the suffrage question.

Advice is given to B. E. of Iowa by Mrs. Raphael of Ohio, to try and lead a good Christian life, read a chapter of the Bible each day and pray that her husband may lead a better life. Mrs. Raphael thinks that when her husband sees how she is trying to make home happy he will be a little more kind.

That there is no harm in seeing a decent moving picture, is the opinion of an Interested Mother from North Carolina. She wants to know if the mothers who condemn the movies know what kind of pictures are shown. She also believes mothers should know the friends her sons or daughters associate with, and that it is a good idea to invite the boy's best girl friend to his home. Be frank with the children and gain their confidence, is some more advice of hers.

Don't marry a drunkard to reform him, is the warning of Maryland Girlie, who has two brothers and a father whom she has never seen intoxicated. She thinks every girl should be thankful that the full skirt has returned. She don't call herself an old-fashioned girl, but she refused to wear some of last summer's styles. Maryland Girlie would like to see the hoopskirts back again. It might be interesting to discuss hoops and hobbles, and see what the men think of the two styles for women.

Indiana to Celebrate Natal Day of James Whitcomb Riley



"Think of a private, now, perhaps,
We'll say like Jim,
'At's clumb clean up to the shoulder-straps—
An' the old man jes' wrapped up in him!
Think of him—with the war plumb through,
And the glorious old Red, White and Blue
A-laughin' the news down over Jim,
And the old man bendin' over him—
The surgeon turnin' away with tears
'At hadn't leaked fer years and years,
As the hand o' the dyin' boy clung to
His father's, the old voice in his ears—
'Well, good bye, Jim;
Take keer o' yerse'f.'"

The above quotation is the product of the pen of that Hoosier bard, James Whitcomb Riley, and serves to exemplify his styles, the Hoosier dialect, which has reached the hearts of people in all walks of life. It is taken from The Old Man and Jim, a poem which tells the story of a boy, who, of little use on th farm, went to war and made a record. The above is the last stanza.

October 7 this year will be a red letter day in Indianapolis and the state of Indiana. It is a day made famous by being the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet beloved by all Hoosiers.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana has proclaimed October 7 as Riley day and asks that all people of the state arrange appropriate public exercises and display American flags in their homes and places of business on that day in honor of Riley, who is Indiana's most beloved citizen.

A BOYS' WEEK

MARTHA HOLDEN.

It is somewhat past the anniversary of our first Boys' Day on the Page. No date was assigned for this month, but I want today to pass on to our boys some extracts from the literature which I found in the temperance booth of the Educational palace at San Francisco.

I shall call this a list of readings for boys' week, and each day until your Blade comes again I want you to read and remember one of these temperance suggestions.

THURSDAY.—Fifteen cents will buy three-pound loaves of bread containing 3.36 ounces of muscle and brain-building protein and 12.36 ounces of fuel-furnishing fats and carbohydrates, the whole representing 3,620 calories of food value—nearly 22½ times as much nourishment as is supplied by 15 cents worth of beer.

Summing up the matter, we find that the man who uses a quart of beer daily expends enough for it to buy three loaves of bread for his family. He gets for himself a trivial amount of nourishment worth half a cent and incidentally takes into his system nearly two ounces of narcotic poison, the influence of which is to make him less alert and therefore more amenable to accidents, to maek him less efficient and therefore more likely to lose his job, and to make him more likely to suffer from toxins and infections.

FRIDAY—The saloon must have boys or it must shut up shop, says Seaborn Wright, the great temperance lecturer. The saloon system is the recruiting station of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine. Under the law of life, the men already enlisted in the army of drink will be dead within this limit of 20 years. The slogan of the saloon is 'New recruits! New recruits!' As a hundred thousand men drop out of the ranks, a hundred thousand new recruits are made. Never a maimed and bruised and dying man falls out of the ranks, that the saloon is not ready with a new recruit, and from this vast ever-increasing army, the masters of the Liquor Interests are yearly drawing a thousand million dollars in toll.

SATURDAY.—Says Judge Lindsey: In Denver, when boys do things they should not do, our boys will say: "Cut it out." Now this is not a bad thing to say. Boys, if you had an apple, and it had a rotten spot in it, what is the first thing you would do? You would cut it out. But then, remember, the scar is there, and it is not a perfect apple. And so I would say to all boys: "Do not get the rotten spot in your lives, as you surely will if you smoke cigarettes; but if you have been so unfortenate, then I say to you, 'Cut it out.' The scar will heal, after all, if you will only be strong enough to cut it out now—but it is better not to start the rotten spot."

SUNDAY.—Says Burbank, the "Plant Wizard: To assist me in my work of budding—work that is as accurate and exact as watch making—I have a force of 20 men. I have to discharge men from this force if incompetent. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers or drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work "puttering," and have to give it up, owing to inability to concentrate their nerve force.

Even men who smoke one cigar a day cannot be trusted with some of the most delicate work.

Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal, and will produce in them the same results that sand placed in a watch will produce—destruction.

MONDAY.—Frederick S. Dennis, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Cornell University, says: The tendency to beer drinking is greatly strengthened by cigarette smoking, because this habit becomes almost constant, causing a dryness of the throat and fauces and hence irritating the throat. The cigarette smoker forms a habit which unfits him for performing mechanical work in which great delicacy of manipulation is necessary.

TUESDAY.—During the Balkan war Austria had a considerable army in readiness for intervention if necessary. it was learned that whenever a period It was learned that whenever a period diers those who took no alcohol were much more fit for work than those who took it. In mountain climbing alcohol was distinctly detrimental to accurate stepping. It was noted also that the total abstainers formed a negligible fraction among those soldiers who had to be punished for disorderly conduct, breach of discipline, etc. Total abstinence is frequent now in the rank and file of the army. The water supply not being good, the soldiers were taught that the old statement that alcohol makes bad water safe to drink is a dangerous error. The experiences obtained by the army authorities is likely to result in the entire elimination of alcoholic liquors as war rations.

WEDNESDAY.—Benjamin Franklin said: "A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer.

Count von Moltke said: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

Kant said: "Beer is very injurious to health and destructive to life."

Ex-President William H. Taft says: "To the man who is actively engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him—to him I would, with all the emphasis that I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely."

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Mine.

Not long ago I promised a description of a mine so I will now try to write one.

The miner finds a place which he thinks would be a good tunnel site where the ore is to be found. He then drills into the mountain.

Sometimes this tunnel has to be driven longer distances than others, but in the mine my father is now leasing the tunnel was run about 300 feet through solid rock before the ore vein was struck. As soon as the ore vein is found the miners follow it until they come to the ore body.

The interior of a mine is of solid rock on all sides, below and above. When the ground is in danger of caving it is timbered. If the ore bodies go upward then raises and stops are made to follow them. When following the ore upward new levels are made about every 100 feet. A great deal of timbering is necessary when raising on the ore so as to keep the ground from caving.

When the ore vein is found to be going down shafts are sunk down to follow it. These shafts are driven perhaps 2,000 feet into the ground. Every 100 feet stations are cut. The ore is taken out from the surface station or level to the bottom level. And the sides are timbered as the ore is taken out. The ore bodies are sometimes as large as 30 and 40 feet between the walls. The men work on planks and platforms.

When ore is taken from the shafts it is put in ore shoots, taken to one of stations and from there to the surface in cages. When ore is taken from raises it is put into shoots, sent to the surface and from the shoots it is put into ore cars and taken to the ore bins.

I have tried to describe a mine and have also described one of the methods of mining. Of course you know there are many kinds of mining and many different ways of mining.

I wish to correct a mistake I made in my last letter. I have only been 2,000 feet in a mine instead of 2,000 miles. There is quite a difference.

Dear Aunt Martha, may the Blade boys and girls have a "Castle in Spain" contest? Say the boys and girls from 14 to 20 years; write and tell what their "Castle in Spain" is.

G. L. H., from Nevada.

Sure! I like the idea. If it were not for "Castles in Spain" life would be pretty gray at times. Let's hear about my boys' and girls' bright building.

M. H.

The Boosters

Here come three girls from the western part of North Carolina. We come to boost our good state. We would not want to live in any other. We three go to school in the seventh grade. We have read The Blade since we could read, and like it, especially the Peace Page. We don't think the boys should talk about the girls like they do. I'm sure the girls don't have half the evil thoughts about the boys. We don't think any girl likes to go with a boy that smokes, chews or drinks. We don't. We don't think girls should chew gum in public. It looks as bad as a boy with a cigarette.—Ollie Belle Smyth, Ella May Stout, Orpha L. Brotherton, Hale, N. Car., Avery Co.

SHORT AND SWEET

Myrtle Pierce, 20, and Nancy Pierce, 18, Troy, Pa. Cards, please.

Monna Phillips thanks you for cards, and will answer from time to time.

Doris Dean, Whitesburg, Tenn., 15, would like cards.

Verna Clary, Green Bottom, W. Va., 19, Oct. 29.

Zula Peterson, 12, Limestone, Tenn., is welcome as a new member.

Golda Rinehart, 7, Buckhannon, W. Va., keeps house for her father and brother.

Estella Summers, 19, Arons, W. Va.

Opal Kelley, 10, Glenville, W. Va., has just reached home from a trip to Parkersburg, and there, for the first time, she saw the river with its steamboats.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can,

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LIVELY LETTER

Isn't the Peace Page getting lively? Why, Raoul de Coubert letters alone are almost worth the price of the paper. Although I don't quite agree with him on the "moire" subject. The moving picture shows may be alright for the world, but I don't think a real Christian should frequent them. I don't think Christ would go to one were he on earth, neither do I think we would want to be in one when He comes. What do you think, R. C.? Stenographer of Ill., I can't see where you get your idea about dancing not being harmful. It seems to me that any sensible person that has any conscience at all knows there is harm in dancing. Speaking about liquor being a disgrace to manhood, isn't dancing just as bad or a worse disgrace to womanhood? I wish the stenographer would get and read, "The Influence of a Single Life." I think she would change her mind about dancing. I know a young lady not far from my home who is a complete wreck caused by dancing.

Moonlight Reverie, I most heartily agree with you about woman suffrage. My ideas are yours exactly. Now please don't think I'm already a cranky old maid that don't believe in anything, for I'm just a young girl and like a reader from Pennsylvania, I believe in living a clean, pure life.—Roxana of 10.

HISTORIC TOWN

W. D. H., in Blade of Sept. 2, wants some Tennessee history. Probably Greenville, Tenn., has more historical landmarks than any town of its size in the south. There are there four places of interest. They are the Andrew Johnson tailor shop, the Johnson residence, the grave and monument of the President, and the house near which General Morgan was killed during the war. The latter is a magnificent two-story brick structure. The most interesting feature, by far, at Greenville, is the tailor shop. It is a frame house of one room, with a door and two windows in front, and a brick chimney at the end. It fronts a rather obscure part of a street called Depot street, near a creek. A narrow yard separates the building from the street and a small shade tree ornaments the front yard.

The original signboard is still above the door, nailed up with the old cut nails now much eaten with rust. The sign is dingy with age, but the lettering is good and reads, "A. Johnson Taylor." The house, or shop is dingy with age, but is still preserved by the present owner, Mr. Andrew Johnson Patterson, grandson of the President.

The monument at the grave of the President is an interesting sequel. It is situated on a lofty imminence about half a mile out of town, being the spot chosen by Mr. Johnson for burial. The monument is a beautiful one of white marble. It is crowned by an eagle facing the south. Midway below is a scroll representing the constitution followed by the President's name, the offices he filled and dates. Below these is this inscription, "His faith in the people never wavered." Sloping in every direction surrounding the President's grave is now a national cemetery of 15 acres, enclosed by a concrete wall with a concrete lodge within. The late Walter P. Brownlow secured this while a representative in congress and the government spent $31,000 on the cemetery.

The Johnson residence is an old-fashioned, but splendid brick building, standing, it is said, near where the poor immigrant Johnson family camped when they came from North Carolina in 1826, when Andrew was a lad of 18. The interest of tourists and visitors at Greenville is equalled by the interest and pride of the people of Greenville in their historic town. The President's name is perpetuated in a great grandson, young Andrew Johnson Patterson, Jr.—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

HOPE BOXES

Though I don't approve of everything women are doing to get the vote, I think they should have the privilege of voting if they care to. They must obey the laws the same as men must. Why should they not help make them?

Men have exalted the fair sex and placed them in a higher sphere, but I, as one of the fairer sex, would just as lief come down from my pedestal to vote as to chop wood and roast myself over the kitchen stove cooking for a bunch of harvest hands that haven't the time and heart to at least see that fuel is plentiful and handy when one woman must do all the work in the house.

I agree with some of the readers who say mothers should not eavesdrop when their daughters (or sons) are entertaining friends. I think they should have their children's confidence enough that they will not need to eavesdrop. If they haven't, it will do no good to listen on the sly.

A mother needs to show interest in her children's affairs if she wants to know what they do and say. If she shows that she is interested and will teach them how they should act, I believe they will generally tell her all she wants to know about their company and what is done and said—providing, of course, that the mother can keep from telling everything to her best friend or someone else.

As to the boys losing respect for the girl who allows the goodnight kiss, let me say that it works the other way round just as well. I know girls that liked certain boys until the boys insisted on a kiss being given them. Then those girls didn't care for those boys.

Bachelors, do you insist on the good-night kiss, and do you think a maiden had better be at home filling her "Hope Box" than on the way to vote? How are you going to manage the work and the money when you persuade some fair maiden to take you "for better or for worse?" Now don't be bashful, but speak up, for you know some of us have our "Hope Boxes" pretty well filled.—Laone.

The first use of the treadmill was in China, where it did service in remote times in irrigating the land.

Both mandibles of the parrot's beak are moveable, but most birds are able to move only one.

POETS' CORNER

THE VALLEY OF TEARS

If I climb to the mountains of gladness,
Anr bask in the sunshine of bliss,
If unheeding all sorrows and sadness,
Forgetting the good that I miss,
I look out from my uplands of being
Across the broad reach of the years,
I grow tenderly sober at seeing
The shadowy Valley of Tears.

It is never quite lost to my vision,
Though often beyond it I see
The green slopes of the summit's elysian
That wait with their blessing for me;
And though often I long for the freedom
That yonder eternally reigns,
I remember that each has his Edom
Before the glad Canaan he gains.

When my heart with tumultuous throbbing
Takes up the sad burdens of men,
I go down amid sighing and sobbing,
And walk the dim valley again;
A sober, sepulchral procession
We make as we journey along,
With a grief for our only possession,
A funeral dirge for our song.

There are willows above us low bending
That weep with us over our woe;
And the mist of the mountains, descending,
Bedews all the way as we go.
In the dark of our dubious grieving
We walk as if stars had gone out,
And our souls were grown sick of believing
The morrow were more than a doubt.

There are hearts, with their hunger pathetic,
That walk in the Valley of Tears;
There are souls on their sadness ascetic,
That linger and grieve through the years;
There are loves that come silently hither
To seek for some treasure lost,
And that mourn, as a bairn for its mither,
The wonderful love that is lost.

There are many who wait and who wander
Within the dim valley with me,
And who yearn for the mountain-tops yonder,
The sunlight and gladness to see;
But a stranger I look in their faces,
And strangers they look into mine;
And as strangers we grope for the places
Where sunlight and gladness may shine.

For who walks in the valley so lonely
Goes there in his sorrow alone;
And who gives friendly greeting gives only
For bread to the hungry a stone.
They may touch us whose yesterdays tender
Made loving and living supreme;
But our grieving refuses surrender,
And friendship was only a dream.

I am far up the mountains of being;
The mists of the morning below
In their beauty shut out from my seeing
The valley where soon I must go;
But I know, though the sun of my hoping
May shine with a gladness that cheers,
That I soon shall be wearily groping
My way in the Valley of Tears.

You may smile on the summits of gladness
Who never have wept at their base;
But in time, with the garment of sadness,
You closely will cover your face;
And unknown of the many who wander,
Unknowing, as they are unknown,
You shall grope for the radiance yonder.
Across the dark valley, alone.

Amid pitiful sobbing and sighing,
Where willows and cypresses bend,
You shall walk where the shadows are lying,
And see not a sign of the end;
You shall know, by the twilight unbroken
When morn on the mountain appears,
You have come, without warning or token,
At length to the Valley of Tears.
—From Geraldine, the New Romance in Verse.

JUANITA

Soft o'er the fountain,
Lingering, falls the southern moon,
Far o'er the mountain,
Breaks the day too soon!
In thy dark eyes' splendor,
Where the warm light loves to dwell,
Weary looks, yet tender,
Speak their fond farewell.
Nita! Juanita!
Ask thy soul, if we should part!
Nita! Juanita!
Lean thou on my heart!

When, in thy dreaming,
Moons like these shall shine again,
And daylight beaming,
Prove thy dreams are vain,
Wilt thou not, relenting,
For thine absent lover sigh,
In thy heart consenting
To a prayer gone by?
Nita! Juanita!
Let me linger by thy side!
Nita! Juanita!
Be my own fair bride.

AFTER LONG YEARS

Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Magazine.

Dear, whom I would not know
If I passed you on the street,
So long and long and long ago
Are the days when we used to meet,

You may be glad to hear
That somewhere out of the blue
Came vague sweet dreams that bring you near,
That I often think of you;

That now and then I thrill
At a rustle in the dark;
That I start as the wind sweeps over the hill,
As I see the fire-fly's spark.

Somebody stepped on my grave?
Or somebody slipped out of yours?
I cannot tell! There are ghosts that crave
A bit of the love that endures.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Corn in Tomato Shells.

Scrape the pulp from a number of scored ears of corn, and season this highly with salt and pepper. Allow a large firm tomato for each person. Cut a piece from the stem end, scoop out the center and fill with the seasoned corn. Arrange on a shallow pan and bake about half an hour in a moderate oven.

Grape Ice.

Bruise stemmed grapes and place over the fire until scalding hot, then turn into a cheese cloth bag and let the juice drip. For one pint boil together one pint of water and one cupful of sugar for three minutes, then set away until cold. Add the grape juice and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and freeze.

Maple Cream Layer Cake.

Cream together one cupful of butter and one cupful and a half of powdered sugar; add gradually one-half of a cupful of milk, one scant cupful of flour and one scant cupful of cornstarch. Beat well, add 10 drops of bitter almond and two tablespoonfuls of orange flower water, then the stiffly whipped whites of six eggs and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat hard for five minutes and bake in jelly tins.

POETS' CORNER

IN THE BAGGAGE COACH AHEAD

On a dark, stormy night, as the train rattled on,
All the passengers had gone to bed,
Except one young man with a baby in his arms
Who sat there with a bowed down head,
The innocent one began crying just then,
As though its poor heart would break;
One angry man said, "Make that child stop its noise,
For it's keeping all of us awake."
"Put it out," said another; "don't keep it in here,
We've paid for our berths and want rest."
But never a word said the man with the child,
As he fondled it close to his breast.
"Where is its mother, go take it to her,"
This a lady then softly said.
"I wish that I could," was the man's sad reply,
"But she's dead in the coach ahead."

Chorus.

While the train rolled onward, a husband sat in tears,
Thinking of the happiness of just a few short years,
For baby's face brings pictures of a cherished hope that's dead.
But baby's cries can't waken her, in the baggage coach ahead.
Every eye filled with tears, when his story he told,
Of a wife who was faithful and true,
He told how he'd saved all his earnings for years,
Just to build up a home for two,
How, when heaven had sent them this sweet little babe,
Their young, happy lives were blest,
His heart seemed to break when he mentioned her name,
And, in tears, tried to tell them the rest.
Every woman arose to assist with the child,
There were mothers and wives on that train,
And soon was the little one sleeping in peace,
With no tho't of sorrow or pain,
Next morning at a station, he bade all good-bye,
"God bless you," he softly said.
Each one had a story to tell in his home,
Of the baggage coach ahead

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

If you can let your foot-free friends surprise you
When all your household wheels are out of gear,
If you can get a meal when all about you
Are piled the things there wasn't time to clear,
If you can serve them simple things serenely,
Without a word about the plight you're in,
The while you say unto your soul, "Be seemly,"
And, in the bosom fight that follows, win,—

If you can love your child with all that's in you,
Yet firmly say the word that must be said
Face tearful eyes and never let them daunt you,
And in the din that follows keep your head;
If you know life, yet trust your children in it
Because you see that God, who made the gale,
To vanquish sin gave unto man the Spirit,
Just as to fight head winds He gave the sail,—

If you can win respect from those who serve you,
And run your home, and not let it run you;
If you can face details nor let them dwarf you,
And keep your outlook broad, your vision true;
If you can let your sands of time run daily
Into a headlong stream of endless tasks,
And do the things you hate and do them gladly,
Because to serve is all the joy Love asks,—

If you can do, without the dust of doing,
And toiling, keep your soul and body fine,
If you can right the words and deeds you're ruing,
And lean on Love yet not become a vine;
If you can be a worthy wife and mother
And wisely meet all this shall bring to you,—
Fear not to share the burdens of your brother:
What Time shall ask, that, Woman, you can do!
—Jane Dowling Foote in Sunday Magazine.

POEMS WANTED

Carpenter Man. Sooner or Later.
Call Us Not Weeds.
Why, Phoebe, Are You Come so Soon?
Sword of Bunker Hill and Bonnie Blue Flag.
"The only one that's left me now."
This Dog of Mine.
Where the Silver Colorado, to Ralph Hearing, Sayre, O.

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MARCUS M. POMEROY

Please give a sketch of the life of Brick Pomeroy in this department.—H. N. W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

Marcus Mills Pomeroy, known as Brick Pomeroy, the American journalist and humorist, was born December, 25, 1833, and died May 30, 1896. When very young he was apprenticed to the printer's trade. Pomeroy established several papers in New York state, and in 1857 moved to Wisconsin, where he successfully conducted the Horicon Argus. Later he went to Milwaukee where he edited the News, also securing an interest in another newspaper in La Crosse, Wis. After the Civil war he founded the Daily Democrat, which in 1887 was merged in Pomeroy's Advanced Thought.

EUROPEAN WAR

I would like to know the causes of the European war, the dates each country declared war, when England started her blockade and when Germany began her submarine warfare.—M. R. B., Rochester Mills, Pa.

The European war began in August, 1914, when the German ambassador to France announced that war between his country and France was on. The real beginning of the war was on July 23 when Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding that punishment be meted out immediately to the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and that Servia suppress at once all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country. Servia was given 48 hours for consideration. Servia agreed to the demand within the time limit, with one exception. It was that which would have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers. Austria then declared war against Servia.

Though the cause as given is the assassination of the Austrian archduke, it is believed generally that conditions in Europe have been working towards war for several years and that the assassination was merely a good cause for immediate conflict.

The next day, after Austria declared war against Servia, Russia notified the German ambassador that if Servia was invaded Russia would not remain neutral. Then several days were spent in exchanging diplomatic notes between Petrograd and Vienna, but without success. Great Britain proposed a council among Germany, France and Italy to mediate between the disputants, but Germany declined to take part. Czar Nicholas then urged the kaiser to exert his influence with Austria on behalf of a peaceful settlement. It is not known whether Wilhelm attempted to bring about peace or not, but he replied to the czar that Russia's action in starting the mobilization of its troops to aid Servia against Austrian invasion was making mediation impossible.

After two days Wilhelm notified Czar Nicholas in a personal note that the safety of the German empire compelled him to prepare for national defense. He proclaimed martial law and sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Russia demanding instant abandonment of all war preparations. When the ultimatum expired on August 1 the kaiser ordered mobilization of the German troops to begin.

In telling the intentions of France in case of a Russo-Germanic war the French premier declared to the German ambassador at Paris that France would be compelled to safeguard her own interests. Martial law was then proclaimed throughout France and mobilization began. The German ambassador to Paris announced on August 4 that war between his country and France was on. England asked both France and Germany if the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. France replied in the affirmative and Germany made no direct reply. The Belgian mobilization then began.

A German army marched into the grand duchy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1867. The next day Berlin sent a message to the Belgian government demanding passage through the country for the German troops. The reply made within the 12-hour limit was that Belgium would defend her neutrality by force of arms if necessary. England declared war on Germany August 4 and began active mobilization of her troops when Germany demanded entrance into Belgium. Within a few days 120,000 English troops were landed in France.

Austria-Hungary declared war against Russia August 6, rushing her troops across the border. Montenegro joined Servia against Austria, and Bosnia was invaded. France declared war on Austria-Hungary on August 10 and England followed her lead. Japan announced her intention of siding in with England, declaring war on Germany August 15, and Turkey, which had first declared for neutrality, took up arms with Germany, declaring war on Russia Oct. 28.

Then Japan made several demands upon China and it looked as if that country would be drawn into war, but the Chinese government finally acquiesced to the Japanese demands. Italy joined the allies by declaring war on Austria-Hungary May 24, 1915.

England closed the North sea on Aug. 10, 1914, and Germany began her submarine blockade on Feb. 18, 1915.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LAND

Please give information on obtaining public land in the Dominion of Canada.—H. F. R., Mt. Tell, W. Va.

The lands offered to settlers by the Canadian government are situated west of Lake Superior and to the north of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The land is for the most part prairie, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam, from one to two feet deep with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal. The entry fee for a homestead of 160 acres is $10, there being no further money consideration. The settler before receiving his patent must live upon the land for three years, a residence of six months in the year being necessary, and he must also do a small amount of cultivation. A person not a British subject may enter land for a free homestead at once on his arrival in Canada, but he must become naturalized before he can obtain a patent to the land, and he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. Meantime he can hold possession of the land, live upon it, and exercise every right of ownership.

THE DARDANELLES

Please give a description of the Dardanelles in these columns.—B. T. S., Newburg, W. Va.

The Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, is a narrow channel in the Turkish dominions, connecting the sea of Marmora with the Aegean sea and separating Europe from Asia. It is 40 miles long and varies from one to four miles in width. The modern name for the straits is derived from the castles, built on its banks and called the Dardanelles. These castles are located on its southwest entrance. The ancient name Hellespont came from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was fabled to have been drowned in it.

To protect Constantinople, coast batteries have been built since 1867 on both the Asiatic and European sides. Recently the batteries have been supplied with guns of the latest Krupp type. In 1770 the Turkish defenses were almost in ruins. Warned by the condition of the batteries when a Russian squadron appeared before the castles, they were ordered repaired, but again became almost useless, until 1807, when a British squadron passed the Dardaneles and appeared before Constantinople. The castles and defenses were again put in repair in 1854, during the Crimean war. It had been recognized long that the Turks had the right to prevent any warship passing the Dardanelles, and in 1841 a treaty was signed between the five great European powers and the porte, in which it was laid down that this was not to be permitted. In 1856 the treaty was confirmed, the sultan, however, retaining the right to permit certain foreign vessels to pass. By the Berlin treaty of 1878 the duty was again imposed upon the sultan to prevent the passage of any foreign ship of war.

WOLVES

Will you please tell me something of wolves, where they are found and their habits.—D. F. S., Otsego, Mich.

Wolves are typical wild species of the dog family. They are so closely related to the domestic dogs that scientists have been unable to find any satisfactory structural differences. Excepting a few varieties of dogs, wolves are the largest members of the family, and normally they howl and do not bark like dogs and jackals. They are found principally in North America and Eurasia, but no true wolves are found in the southern hemisphere, where the jackals and fox-dogs replace them. They exhibit a great range of variation, as they inhabit mountain tops, plains and swamps, and are equally at home on the frozen Arctic shores and the tropical swamps of Mexico and India. Those in the north are generally larger, more vigorous and courageous and the fur is more shaggy and thicker. In the north is the American gray or timber wolf. Southward the colors deepen to the black wolf of Florida, the red wolf of Texas, and the dusky wolf of the central plains. In the far north the Arctic wolf is nearly pure white.

At the present time wolves are practically extinct in the country east of the Mississippi river, but still roam in large packs in the northern and western forests and wooded swamps, being especially large and plentiful in Newfoundland and the Hudson bay region. Their food varies according to the season. In summer they eat almost exclusively wild animals as foxes, hedgehogs, mice, birds, reptiles and even vegetables, also elk, deer and even hares. In winter they approach nearer to human habitations, doing damage to sheep, poultry and even horses and cattle.

The wolf hunts singly and in packs, exhibiting all the cunning of the fox in the chase. So great is his caution that he regards every unfamiliar object with suspicion, and unless famished will not attack a tethered animal for fear it should be the bait of a trap. When he sees himself captured his courage and ferocity at once leave him. In spring and summer wolves travel solitary or in pairs, in the autumn in families, and in winter in packs.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Please give a descrtption of the Lincoln highway and tell whether it is a toll road or not.—V. E. M., Middleburg, Pennsylvania.

The Lincoln Highway is not a toll road, and extends from New York to San Francisco, the shortest route possible. Many of the roads on the route between these two cities were already suitable for the needs of transcontinental tourists, leaving 2,000 miles to be improved with $10,000,000 raised for the purpose. States traversed by the highway are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. To travel westward from New York, one must go 150 miles north to Albany, then 100 miles to Philadelphia, and from there westward through Pennsylvania over state routes. After crossing Pennsylvania, Ohio northern roads lead directly over state-planned highways towards San Francisco, connecting by excellent topographical condition across Indiana directly with the Overland Trail. The best natural highway conditions are found in this route across Illinois and Iowa. Nebraska is entered at Omaha, and the broad Platte river valley is then followed, the entire district across this state being 450 miles. In Wyoming the mileage is about 375 miles. The total mileage for the Highway is about 3,500 miles. Many roads connect with this route end enable travelers to reach it easily.

The Lincoln Highway passes through the following cities: New York, in New York state; Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, Camden, in New Jersey; Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Ligonier, Greensburg, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, in Pennsylvania; Canton, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Ada, Lima, Van Wert, in Ohio; Ft. Wayne, Elkhart, South Bend, Laporte, Valparaiso, in Indiana; Chicago Heights, Joliet, Geneva, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling, Morrison, Fulton, in Illinois; Clinton, Dewitt, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, State Center, Ames, Grand Junction, Jefferson, Dennison, Logan, Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Omaha, Fremont, Columbus, Central City, Grand Island, Kearney, Lexington, Gothenberg, North Platte, Ogalalla, Big Spring, Chappell, Sidney, Kimball, in Nebraska; Pine Bluff, Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Wamsutter, Point of Rocks, Rock Springs, Green River, Granger, Fort Bridger, Evanston, in Wyoming; Julesberg, Sterling, Fort Morgan, Denver, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, in Colorado; Echo, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Garfield, Grantsville, Timple, Kanaka Ranch, Fish Springs, Kearney's Ranch, Ibapah, in Utah; Tippet's Ranch, Shelburne Pass, Ely, Eureka, Austin, Fallon, Wadsworth, Reno, Carson City, in Nevada; and Truckee, Auburn, Tallaoc, Placerville, Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, San Francisco, in California.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. A. R., Greenville, Ala.—We haven't the information you want.

C. E. W., Oras, W. Va.—Each state awards its own teachers' certificates, but there is reciprocal adjustment of grades and certificates among most of the states.

J. R. P., Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Wis.—There was never any such act passed by congress.

R. L. S., Jane Lew, W. Va.—We cannot give the address of any firms in these columns.

GEM IMPORTS LESS

Gems to the value of $19,276,591 were imported into this country in 1914, as against $46,137,328 in 1913. The great falling off is due principally to the halting of the diamond industry in Amsterdam, its cessation in Antwerp and the quiet conditions in London and Paris on account of the war.

Embargo on Santa Claus Lifted

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

$1.50

6 YEAR GUARANTEE

Sample Watch Fre

genuine full standard size railroad style watch; the accuracy motive and somely engra d on back. Full nickel plate, non-tarn stem wind and set, fully GUARANTEED for 6 YEARS. Jewel dust ness and introduce this wonderful watch and our new catalogue, tham and thousands of others we will send this sleeve watch postpaid for ONLY $1.50 and your self-measurement blank. give you ONE SAMPLE WATCH FREE in your town. ONE EXTRA WATCH for two and worth more. Order today as this offer may not appear again. Address: **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 27.—Wheat prices were slightly higher on the opening call, due to a good demand occasioned by the wet weather reports which appear to hinder harvest in the northwest states. There was a good demand also from the short side. Opening prices here were about ¼c higher in each month. Outside markets showed September down 3¼c, but it soon rallied. Northwest receipts were heavy over Sunday.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 27.	Close Sept. 25.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.14¾	1.14¾	1.11	1.11½	1.14½
Sept. 1.14¾	1.14¾	1.11	1.11½	1.14½
Dec. 1.07	1.07⅛	1.06¼	1.06¼	1.06⅝
May 1.09½	1.09½	1.08	1.08⅛	1.08¼
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	74	75
Sept. 75	75	73	73	75
Dec. 57⅛	57⅛	56⅜	56¾	57
May 59	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	59¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	41	41½
Sept. 41½	41½	41	....	41½
Dec. 39½	39½	39	39	39½
May 41	....	....	41	41
Clover Seed—				
Oct. 12.60	12.85	12.60	12.85	12.35
Dec. 12.20	12.40	12.20	12.37½	11.82½
Mar. 12.22½	12.40	12.22½	12.40	11.85
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	96	96
Alsike—				
Sept. ... 9.75	....	....	10.25	9.75
Oct. ... 9.75	....	....	10.25	9.75
Dec. 9.95	10.35	9.95	10.35	9.95
Mar. 10.20	10.60	10.20	10.60	10.20
Timothy—				
Cash 3.85	....	....	3.85	3.85
Sept. 3.85	....	....	3.85	3.85
Oct. 3.40	....	....	3.40	3.37½
Feb. 3.47½	....	....	3.47½	3.47½
Mar. 3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Sept. 1.03	1.05⅝	1.03	1.03	1.06¼
Dec. 95¼	95¼	93⅜	94	94⅝
May 97¼	97½	96½	96⅝	97
Corn—				
Sept. ... 71	71	68⅝	68¾	70½
Dec. 55¾	55⅝	54⅞	55	55⅜
May 57⅜	57⅝	56⅞	57	57¼
Oats—				
Sept. ... 39	39	38¼	38¼	38¾
Dec. 36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	36¼
May 38¼	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	38⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept.	....	....	....	12.75
Oct. 12.85	13.05	12.85	13.05	12.75
Jan. 15.45	15.85	15.40	15.85	15.40
Lard—				
Sept.	....	....	....	8.25
Oct. 8.20	8.32	8.20	8.30	8.20
Jan. 8.72	8.80	8.67	8.80	8.67
Ribs—				
Sept.	....	....	....	8.40
Oct. 8.45	8.57	8.37	8.57	8.40
Jan. 8.62	8.82	8.57	8.80	8.60

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	94½	95⅝
Dec.	....	....	91½	91⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	95½	96¼
Dec.	....	....	91½	91⅞

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 27¼@28c; solid pack, 27@28¼c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26c; fancy, fresh, 30c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New per bu., 60c.

Beans—New wax, 6c pound; green, 6c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage—50c bbl.

Carrots—60c bu.

Celery—Michigan, 15@25c dozen.

Cauliflower—$1.25@1.75.

Home-grown Cukes—50@60c doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 6c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.15 crate.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—Per bu. 40@60c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—40@50c bu.

Potatoes—New, $1.50@1.65 per sack; home-grown, 75c bu.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 60@75c.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.00@2.25.

Jersey Sweets, extra fancy, $3.25@3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 35@75c.

Crab Apples—Per bu., 50@75c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—$4.75@5.50.

California Valencias—$5.00@5.50.

Lemon Free and Smock Peaches—$1.25@1.50.

Eastern Elberta Peaches—$1.05@1.40 bu.

Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.

Pineapples—Cal. Tenbocks, $2.75@3.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Pears—50@75c bu.

Plums—75c@$1.25 bu.

Cranberries $7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10½c; heavy and rough, 9½c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 14c.

Broilers—15c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¼c.

Fat Bacon—13½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 10¼c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 27c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Picktrel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 12c; herring, 7c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; crey bass, 5¼c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20

Oats—New, 40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $26.00@28.00; middlings, brown, $29.00@32.00; white middlings, $32.00@35.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (spring price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; tar corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—40@45c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 27.—Cotton futures opened firm; October, 11.70c; December, 12.17c; January, 12.27c; March, 12.51c; May, 12.71c.

There was another big advance in the cotton market at the opening here today on a renewal of active general buying and aggressive bull support. Firmness in Liverpool, the strong showing of the stock market, bullish southern spot advices and reiterated predictions of very low condition figures, seemed to stimulate the demand, and after opening at an advance of 16 to 20 points active months sold 2 to 24 points net higher, with October contracts touching 11.78c. December 12.19c and January 12.31c and with all months making new high records for the season. Liverpool was a seller here on the differences, and there was a great deal of realizing, but offerings were very well taken and prices were held well up to the best during the early trading.

The early weather map showed rather more favorable weather conditions in the belt than had been expected, but the gulf storm was still considered in a threatening position and before there was any material check to the advance here, October contracts sold at 11.85c, December at 12.20c and January at 12.45c or 27 to 35 points above Saturday's closing figures. Profit taking then became more general and there were reactions of 8 or 10 points late in the morning.

The midday reactions were followed by renewed firmness early in the afternoon with October selling up to 11.90c and January to 12.50c or about 32 to 40 points net higher on the gulf storm apprehensions and continued bull support. It was rumored that a Chicago house made the condition of the crop 60.9 per cent. Realizing sent prices off a few points from the best after 2 o'clock. Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 12.00c. Sales, 300 bales. Cotton futures closed strong; October, 11.95c; December, 12.[illegible]; January, 12.51c; March, 12.80c; May, 12.[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; fairly active; prime steers, $[illegible]@9.25; shipping, $8.25@8.90; butchers, $[illegible]@8.50; heifers, $5.00@8.00; cows, $2.25@[illegible]; bulls, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.[illegible]@7.00; stock heifers, $5.00@5.75; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, $40@[illegible]. Veals—Receipts, 200; active and steady; $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; active; [illegible] strong; heavy, $8.00@8.75; mixed, $8.[illegible]@8.75; Yorkers, $8.80@8.90; pigs, $8.75@8.90. Roughs, $6.85@7.00; stags, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10,600; active; lambs, $[illegible]@[illegible]; yearlings, $4.50@7.50; wethers, $[illegible]@[illegible]; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@[illegible].

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]; higher; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; [illegible] higher; prime heavy, $8.40@8.50; heavy mediums, $8.60@8.75; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $[illegible]@8.90; light Yorkers, $8.50@8.75; pigs, $8.40; roughs, $5.25@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $6.[illegible]; lambs, $9.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady; top, $12.50.

The Mines of

NEVADA

produce about $80,000,000 worth of gold and [illegible] every day. It is a great old state and the opportunities for making money in Nevada Mines are better now than ever before. We issue [illegible] for information of our clients in the

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which contains all the real news from all the mines of the state all the time, and now and then some extraordinary money-making opportunities. It is published at Reno, which is the center of all Nevada mining, and will be sent for six months absolutely free. Write us today and ask us for special information regarding any mine in Nevada in which you are interested.

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YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have Shortness of Breath, Faintness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starts in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful Smothering spells, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person in every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongly treat themselves for the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Fat People

I WILL SEND YOU A PROOF TREATMENT FREE—EITHER SEX.

My method reduces weight 6 pounds a Week, brings health into robustness, sickness into activity, relieves feeling of fullness and oppression and gives other beneficial results. A great number of cases of stoutness. No starving, tedious exercising, no "drugdom" lessons, but to turn the stout into healthy flesh I am a regular practicing physician and a specialist in this especial reduction of superfluous fat.

Scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart, enabling easy breathing, quietly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Write today for free treatment, book of valuable advice and testimonials, all sent free. Address: Dr. F. T. BROUGHTON, 20 East 22d St., 30F, New York.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with [illegible] pensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. For particulars on receipt of stamp write W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

GOITER

GALVANO NECKLACE. The latest discovery for the relief of Goiter. Works while you sleep. Send us a postcard for our free booklet on goiter. COSMAS PHARMACAL CO., 30 Cosmas Bldg., Watertown, Wis.

Jubilee Sale on our 5,000 [illegible] Things Secret terms and extra credit. See page three.

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Recent Scientific Discovery Works Wonders in Restoring Bladder Strength to Old and Young.

Send For FREE 50c Package

You, who have to get up at least once and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night or untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful, scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets.

Sound Sleep Makes Sound Bodies.

Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., says: "That the [illegible] sufferer passes his nights like in the days of [illegible] prime * * * is the reason of the claim for [illegible] symptomatic cure."

Send coupon below, today, with 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to F. J. Kellogg, 117 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
FRANK J. KELLOGG,
117 Hoffmaster Blk.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets. I enclose 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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WHERE IVORY COMES FROM

Much of the ivory from which [illegible] piano keys, billiard balls, knife handles and combs are made is collected in Siberia from the fossil remains of the giant mammoth, the great-grandmother of the elephant. Many of these tusks are a quarter of a million years old, having been preserved in frozen soil or ancient ice only recently brought to the surface.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON.

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 386M., Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE

DURING the past month the whole of the striking constellation of the Scorpion has sunk below the western horizon of the evening heavens; Sagittarius has partly disappeared, as has also the Winding Serpent and the great Bootes; the principal star of the latter constellation, the great, reddish Arcturus, which has shone so brightly in the northwest for so many months, has completely withdrawn, not to again be seen in our evening skies until next March.

In the north the Great Dipper has now swung completely below the Pole and is seen resting in an upright position almost upon the horizon; here it seems to be a far larger figure than when it is higher in the heavens. The solitary star Fomalhaut is almost on the meridian in the south, the Great Square of Pegasus is high in the heavens and the planet Jopiter shines out with its steady golden radiance in the southeast.

The October Stars.

But the most interesting of all the changes in the heavens is the reappearance of the brilliant Taurus—the very first of the train of winter groups which, with its beautiful pleiades and Hyades, will now be seen well above the ground in the northeast. The little dipper-shaped group of rather faint stars which form the Pleiades is the most noted of all star groups in the heavens. Every nation has its legends about this beautiful star figure, and many peoples regulated their calendar by its appearance and withdrawal from the evening sky. The little group can easily be seen and studied now, but it is November which is the Pleiad month and which marked the beginning of the new year when this was determined by these stars.

The observer will probably at once notice six stars in the Pleiades, but a small telescope or opera glass will greatly increase the number, while on a delicate photographic plate no less than 2,000 have appeared. All of these form a compact little group of suns which are moving through space together, and it is most remarkable that the principal stars of the cluster are surrounded and connected together with clouds and streams of faintly shining nebulous matter.

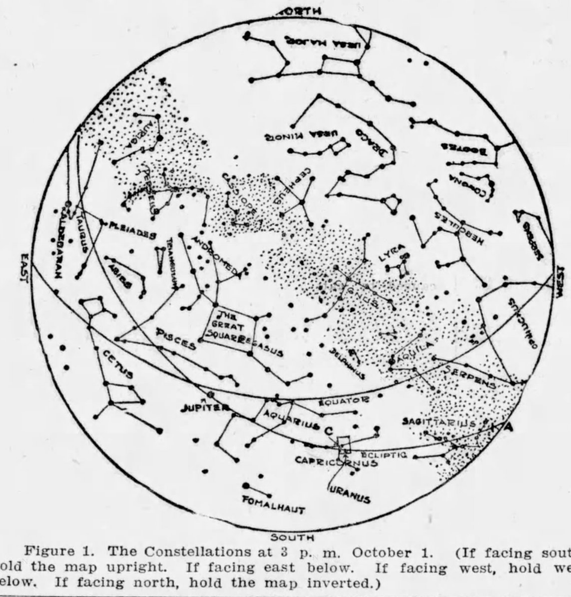


Figure 1. The Constellations at 3 p. m. October 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright. If facing east below. If facing west, hold west below. If facing north, hold the map inverted.)

Below the Pleiades there is the beautiful V-shaped group of the Hyades, whose principal star is the great reddish Aldebaran, or Follower, so called because this sun is seen to follow the Pleiades across the sky as the hours of the night go by. The light from this star requires 28 years to reach us. If we represent the great distance which separates the earth from our sun by one inch, then the distance to Aldebaran, preserving the same scale, will be no less than 27 miles.

The Planets in October.

Mercury, which reached its greatest distance east of the sun on September 27, may possibly be detected low in the southwest after sunset during the first few days of October, but it will

Figure 2. Showing the present position of the planets Mars and Saturn.

soon be again lost in the sun's rays. On October 22 it will pass to the west of the sun and enter the morning sky. On October 20 the planet will be nearest the sun and this little world will then have its season of greatest heat. At this time more than twice as much light and heat will be poured down upon it as it will receive when it reaches its greatest distance from the sun 44 days later.

Venus is in the evening sky, but too near the sun to be well observed. It sets about 20 minutes after sunset on October 1, and this time is increased to nearly an hour by the end of the month.

Mars and Saturn are conspicuous in the heavens during the late hours of the night, but they are still beyond the borders of our evening map. The former is moving eastward so rapidly that it passes from Gemini entirely across the constellation Cancer during the month, Saturn is near the center of the former constellation, in the position shown in Figure 2.

Jupiter is in excellent position for observation. The most interesting phenomena of its satellites will be seen on the evenings of October 9, 15, 22 and 31.

The Planet Uranus.

This great world, no less than 22,000 miles in diameter, is always so very far away from our earth that it is never more than barely visible to the naked eye, and even in a moderately large telescope it is always an inconspicuous object. Yet this planet, with its strangely moving system of moons and the remarkable position of its axis, is one of the most interesting of all the worlds of our sun's family. During the present month it is not only in good position for observation but it happens to be so near a moderately bright star that it can be found with less difficulty than usual. And on October 16 the planet will be occulted by the moon. On all of these accounts, therefore, the possessor of a small telescope should not fail to search for this most interesting object.

Uranus moves steadily along the path A V B, Figure 1, completing the entire circuit of the heavens in 84 years. It is now in Capricornus, far below the celestial equator, and therefore cannot rise very high in our southern skies, but for the past 10 years it has been slowly climbing upward and in the course of 32 years more it will reach the Summer Solstice, near B, Figure 1, and will then be in its highest position in the heavens.

The planet is now exactly 3 minutes 33 seconds west of the star at C, and 21 minutes 45 seconds south of it. In Figure 3 all of the faint stars near C are shown. The faintest of these will probably not be visible in a telescope of but two or three inches aperture, unless the air at this low altitude is unusually clear; but Uranus will be visible in the smallest glass, appearing as a greenish star of the sixth magnitude.

Though this distant world is so large it is far less dense than our earth and is indeed almost certainly in a vaporous condition. Long ages must pass before it can become a cool and solid world. It has a system of four

My Cure for Catarrh Sent FREE to All

This Treatment Has Cured the Most Serious and Chronic Cases of Catarrh ---Sent Free to Anyone for the Mere Asking to Prove Its Marvelous Powers.

To Prove It Beyond a Doubt, Without a Cent of Cost to You, Send Coupon Below With Your Name and Address Today for FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of This Remarkable Treatment.

Disgusting

Catarrh Victims Fearfully Nauseating to Those Who Are Near Them.

The Positive Cure for Catarrh Is the Gauss Treatment—A Free Trial to Prove It Is Sent to All Who Write for It.

You Are Sentenced to Deportation. Society Cannot Put Up With Your Filthy Catarrh Habits Any Longer."

That is what most people would like to say to the man or woman who suffers from this abominable disease. It is not because society does not pity the poor victims, for it does, but because disgust is so much stronger than pity that it outweighs it.

Of course the poor victim cannot help the catarrhal practices that so nauseate everybody else—they are a part of the disease from which he suffers—but it is simply impossible for the average healthy man or woman to overcome the disgust that he or she feels at having to witness such unspeakable exhibitions. Neither friendship nor love can rise superior to these sights, sounds and odors that revolt in spite of all attempts to check the revulsion. The victim becomes a social outcast, despite all his or her good qualities, simply because it is a trial to everyone else to have him or her in the vicinity.

Much may be borne for the sake of politeness and from a feeling of pity, but seldom indeed does one leave the presence of a catarrhal unfortunate without heaving a sigh of relief at being again in the pure, sweet, undefiled air, away from obnoxious breath-odors, and out of sight of those symptomatic habits that turn the stomach sick.

Most pitiful of all is the fact that so many of these catarrh victims do not recognize that they are objects of disgust to all around them. They do not smell their own breaths and do not, therefore, know how offensive they are. No one tells them, because no one wants to hurt their feelings. The catarrhal person doesn't notice his own acts in clearing his throat, blowing his nose and spitting because he is so accustomed to these things and they are so necessary to him that he pays no more attention to them than he does to his breathing. Everybody else notices them, though, and everybody else wishes they didn't have to notice them.

These catarrhal practices, both pitiful and disgusting, are enough to make even the members of one's own family breathe a sigh of relief when the door closes after the victim.

Love itself wavers and disgust forbids the kiss. And out of regard for the afflicted one little mention of his pollution is ever made to his face, and he must rely on his own misery and such plain talk as is contained in this page to reach him and to cure him. There is cure for this pestilence within the reach of every one. It was not always so. Catarrh has raged fiercely through the years like a firebrand, and in the eagerness to quench it, many useless things were given out as cures, but it remains now after the slow process of extermination and discovery, to offer the positive, real cure, which has been born of ceaseless searching and common sense.

Thousands Praise Gauss.

This is Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh. The story is told over and over again a thousand times of the lost birthright, to health restored, of the happiness caused, of the release from a degrading pestilence and of hope and comfort and sleep returned by the use of this wonderful simple Gauss treatment. It must be true. There are heart-stories from all over the land that bubble up from gratitude. They tell, as nothing else can, the misery in which catarrh plunges, the danger it brings, the deaths it causes, and then again there are other pictures painted in these letters of happiness and health redeemed, lost energy restored and ambition reclaimed.

Send the Coupon.

If you are a catarrh victim, don't allow yourself any longer to be avoided by your friends because of your catarrh atmosphere, to be an object of nauseous disgust among strangers, to have people you know turn their faces away from you when you talk to them, to have people move away from you and stick up their noses as you sit next to them, to have your family hate to have you come around—all because of the catarrh odor that everywhere and always make you an outcast.

Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh stops bad catarrh breath right off short and quick, and kills every catarrh germ in the body. If a man or woman will spend comparatively little time and money it takes to cure catarrh by means of the Gauss Treatment, the little coupon at the corner of this page will be cut out and sent flying toward Marshall, Michigan, with the patient's name and address on it. By return mail you will be sent the Gauss Treatment absolutely free for you to try and prove to yourself its great power. If you are a sufferer of catarrh, send coupon below, today, to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main St., Marshall, Michigan, and get back a trial package of the treatment that positively cures catarrh.

Confessions of a Catarrh Victim

Some of the Experiences That Catarrh Forces Upon Its Slaves.

I get boiling mad when people tell me I've got catarrh. I've had dozens of mere acquaintances, and especially one young lady, who have come up and ventured to tell me something "for my own benefit." That expression begins to pall on me—"for my own benefit." It seems they all want to tell me the same thing. "You ought to take something for your catarrh; I'll tell you how my cousin got cured, and every doctor used to say he had the worst case he ever heard about."

Now, when a friend puts his hand on my shoulder, I gulp in preparation for catarrh advice. This gulp is not mere throat action, but the swallowing of mucus. Nothing would suit me better than to have the earth open and swallow me up.

I walk along the street close to the curbstone. When I ride on a car, I stand on the rear platform rather than sit down inside.

I wish I could talk without having to open my mouth to breathe. I wish that kisses were obsolete. I wish that handkerchiefs could be turned into sheets. I wish that no chair but mine would be placed at the table. I wish that other people were deaf, blind and without noses.

I wish that I were alone, always alone, to hawk and spit when and where I please. I wish that I was my mother's little fairy once more, with my little tousled head that knew not disease lying on her warm shoulder.

Now I feel that I am an outcast. I know what they think of me, everyone. I know my friends shun me, for even Jack, my old college chum, doesn't come around and chat and smoke any more as he used to do. My acquaintances only say hello and pass by. Mrs. Grundy next door and all the other neighbors are talking about how repulsive I am. I see it in the way they look and act. People I sit next to get up and move somewhere else. People who talk to me turn their heads at an angle. And I'm in pain. It is not alone physical pain. It's my mind, to, that is in agony. I can't remember

Trained Nurses Strongly Recommend Gauss' Catarrh Cure to All Sufferers.

things as I used to. Thoughts slip away from me. I say things I don't mean, and mean things I don't say.

My head is thick and my brain is in a fog.

I walk alone, my work palls on me, my nerve refuse me, that let-her-go feeling has got me. I relish nothing I eat, and my appetite is gone. And as I think of my misery I must hawk again. My cough is a rattle. The ruby has been plucked from my cheeks, the flush of my young health is gone. My head is in a fever, but my hands are cold, and I seem to feel in them the approaching chill of the tomb—I have read of catarrh death, and my mother's brother died of the same disease. Come on, death, and relieve me.

No, my mother comes. Who, Gauss did you say, Mother? Do you think so? I'll try, Mother. Yes, you send for the treatment; I'll use it faithfully. I won't let it go a single day without using it. They prove it in every case, do you say? All right; send on the coupon today. Perhaps, after all, there is a cure, and still one person in the world to live for, one who will love you in spite of the catarrh, your mother.

Gauss' Catarrh Treatment is the simplest and surest in the world. It cures catarrh on a common sense plan, and Gauss proves it. Cut out the coupon below and mail it today, and get a free package of the Gauss treatment and prove to your own satisfaction that it will cure you. Whether you have catarrh slightly or seriously, it may be the means of brighte..ing your life, now overshadowed by catarrh. Send coupon to C. F. Gauss, 7490 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

An Old Soldier Grateful

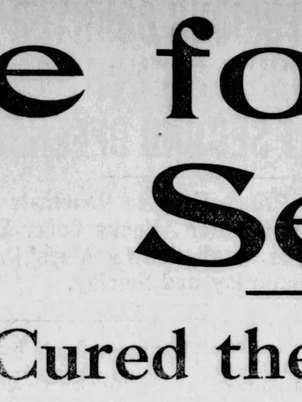
Mr. Gauss: I have finished your treatment now, and I am completely cured. My wife says she cannot detect any of it left and says my catarrh is gone. She ought to know, for she is a graduate nurse. I am as truly grateful to you as an old soldier can be for what your treatment has done for me, and certainly will recommend it to those whom I know are afflicted. You are certainly at liberty to use this if you want to recommend your treatment to others.

W. B. PLUMB.

Catarrh Everywhere Even on Pike's Peak

No Man or Place Is Immune from the Deadly Catarrh Germ.

There is no part of the land which is free from catarrh. Altitudes and latitudes have little effect in destroying the omnipresent germ. Many imagine that the climate of the West, with its high altitudes and dry atmosphere, tends to prevent catarrh. There are just as many cases, in proportion to the population, west as east of the Mississippi, only the disease is not so severe because of the climatic effect upon the nerve.



"Happy Together Once More! Mr. Gauss Has Cured My Catarrh."

Even on Pike's Peak, which is over 14,000 feet above the sea level, catarrh seemed to attack several of the attaches of the signal station located there some years ago.

No place is exempt, no human soul is immune from catarrh. Don't imagine because you don't live by a lake or river that you can't have catarrh, or that you have only a chronic cold when your nose has been stopped up for some time. That is usually the way catarrh starts—with a bad cold.

Better spend a few days destroying the catarrh germ right from the start, than waiting and putting off until you feel droppings in your throat and your nose clogged up.

The Gauss Complete Treatment will stop it and avoid for you years of future misery. Cut out the coupon below, if you have even a slight cold or a touch of catarrh, and send it to C. E. Gauss, who will send you a free package of the wonderful Gauss treatment, so as to prove to yourself its great power.

It costs you nothing. Address coupon to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

"If I Had My Life to Live Over."

We can point to hundreds of cases of catarrh that have dragged their bleareyed, nose-dripping, half-dead victims through fifteen and twenty years of misery. It all started with one little germ. Just one of Gauss' Catarrh Treatments for a little while would have killed off Mr. Germ and reclaimed to health and happiness in short order some of the world's best women and bravest men, who now dodder about in blank, diseased old age, or fill some cold graves—food for thought. Think of yourself at 40 or 50 or 60, clutched by catarrh. If you only had your life to live over! A 2-cent stamp would blot out all the misery.

It is not too late. Cut out the coupon below, fill in your name and address and take courage. Do it willingly and with hope. Mail it to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich., and you will get by return mail a free package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment to prove that it will cure you.

Sniffler Chased Out of Meeting

Enraged Audience Roughly Handles Gagger Who Interrupts Speech.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 19.—During a public primary meeting here today, a middle-aged man in the audience, who was fumbling a rolled-up handkerchief in his hand and persistently sniffling and pulling his nose during the delivery of a speech, was forcibly ejected from the assembly hall. Cries of "Kick him out" and "Choke the lobster," interrupted the proceedings, and finally resulted in a grand rush for the nose-puller by some of the enraged hearers. He was grabbed by the coat collar and unceremoniously and swiftly moved toward the door.

When the man first sat down and began loudly tearing out a throat-hawk, the audience shifted nervously. After continuing the draw-rattle of his catarrh through one of the most stirring parts of the speech the audience gave vent to its feelings. He was roughly handled on the way out, and sustained several severe bruises. He was taken to the county hospital.

It is such occurrences as these which make the catarrh victim one of the despised of his race. He can't help but show his disease. If this man had simply spent a few moments' time to send to C. E. Gauss for a package of the wonderful Gauss Catarrh Treatment, he never would have suffered such an indignity as being kicked out of a public meeting.

Cure Is Certain

You can cure that catarrh, light or serious, once and forever, by means of the only common-sense sure cure for catarrh, Gauss' Combined Treatment. We don't ask you to believe it before proving it yourself. Therefore, we send you a TRIAL package at our expense, absolutely free to you.

It is not too late. Cut out the coupon below, fill in with your name and address and take courage. Do it willingly and with hope. Mail it to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshal, Mich., and you will get by return mail a free TRIAL package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment to prove that it will cure you.

Some Results of Catarrh

Even Slight Cases of Catarrh Have Terrible Consequences.

Every case of catarrh, of course, is not fatal. Nor does every case result in consumption or bronchitis, but nevertheless they are very frequent. No man or woman knows what his or her case of catarrh will lead to. Men of robust health have succumbed to resulting consumption and partial idiocy. Women of strong vitality have become nervous wrecks and victims of bronchitis. Your good health is not always a preventive against the catarrh germs.

The more you feel sure there is no danger of the catarrh resulting in a disease more serious, the more danger there is; simply because you neglect yourself. This happens in hundreds of cases and we see it recorded almost daily in the letters we receive. "If I had only started earlier," is a very frequent expression, showing that our warning is not fanciful, but based on fearful reality.

Even slight cases of catarrh may result in nose cancer, than which there is hardly a more pitiful affliction in this world.

Catarrh Fatally Frequent.

Some of the frequent results of catarrh are bronchitis, pneumonia, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, death in ambition and energy, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, ulceration, bad breath, raw throat, raw sores in the nose, general debility, and sometimes idiocy and insanity.

This is why in the death list you do not find a mention of fatal catarrh; the death is caused not directly by the catarrh itself, but by a disease which was caused by catarrh. Medical books and cyclopedias will tell you even more serious news than we tell you here; probably after reading them you will have a full realization of what it is to have catarrh—a common disease, it is true, but with a common result—misery for years if not death.

Cure Is Certain.

You can cure that catarrh, slight or serious, once and forever by means of Gauss' Combined Treatment. We don't ask you to believe it before proving it yourself. Therefore we send you a treatment at our own expense, absolutely free to you. When you get it you can prove it all to your own satisfaction. It is without question the greatest catarrh cure on earth. Cut out the coupon and send for the free treatment today to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main St., Marshall, Mich. When you see your catarrh begin to leave you, you will appreciate what it is to have a real genuine cure for catarrh that can be relied on. Send the coupon.

Catarrh Often Causes Consumption, General Debility, Iodiocy and Insanity.

Eminent Doctor Says Blindness Due to Catarrh

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

London, Aug. 6.—Dr. H. Manning Fish, of Joliet, Ill., declared at the medical congress that most of the blindness in the world is the result of catarrh in the upper nasal cavities or the bony cells composing the roof of the nostrils.

Dr. Fish described his experience in thirty-six cases, covering a period of several years, claiming that in each of these immediate improvement of the vision followed the effective treatment of the diseased nasal cavities, and advised that in cases of loss of vision following grip, measles, scarlet fever and kindred ailments, relief be sought through treatment of the noses of the patients.

Catarrh is caused by a germ which must be destroyed before the catarrh itself can be cured. If not cured, blindness may result. An extended history of the many extraordinary cures affected by the Gauss treatment will probably be brought to the attention of the next international meeting of the medical congress.

Thought Wife a Consumptive

Your catarrh medicine is a wonderful medicine. My wife had it so bad everyone thought she had consumption. She used to cough all night and could not sleep at all. One doctor gave her up. He said she would not get cured if she stayed here. I have tried all kinds of medicine and found them no good, till I tried yours, and it acted right away. I recommend it to all my friends. You may mention my name if you please, and they can write to me and I will let them know how bad my wife was with catarrh. But she is a well woman once more. W. Thomas, 936 Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh Terribly Embarrassing

This Is Especially True at Meals When the Uncontrollable Habits of Catarrh Victims Chase Away the Appetites of All at Table.

Catarrhals Are Unwelcome Guests.

The sufferer from catarrh either leads a life of continual embarrassment and shame over his (or her) unavoidable habits, or else is so unmindful of the opinion of others as to not care how much they are annoyed or sickened.

At the table, at mealtime, when everybody is gathered about the board with sharp appetites and pleasant anticipations of the good things to come, the catarrh victim is suddenly taken with the desire (or rather, the necessity) of raising mucus. There is a scramble for his trusty handkerchief, a quick turning of his head, a struggle to suppress the nauseating spectacle, and then—! But why detail the thing? In a nutshell, the meal is spoiled for everyone and nausea has replaced appetite as disgust has replaced

Oh! My! What An Awful Breath! Take My Advice, Write Gauss Today and Cure That Catarrh.

anticipation. The poor catarrh victim feels ready to sink through the floor at each repetition of these mortifying, degrading scenes. He feels like a leper—like one who has no business to associate with clean, normal people. It is awful.

If you have nerves or you believe other people have any, you will just stop and look at yourself as you are, and before other people move away from you when they see you coming you ought to run away from them. Go somewhere, anywhere, just to be alone, and take this page with you, cut out the coupon at the bottom, and send it now before you pull your nose again, to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

Send for Free Trial Treatment.

You will get by return mail a free package of the famous Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment, the only positive cure for even the worst cases of catarrh on earth. Gauss sends you this treatment to prove to you that it will cure you, and it costs you nothing, absolutely nothing. Gauss treatment will save you a world of misery and humiliation, and make you, instead of an outcast, a welcome soul in the bosom of your own family, and among your friends and acquaintances.

Because you have not gagged at the table yourself before this, don't imagine it will not happen some time or other as long as you have catarrh. Catarrh brings all this just as sure as night follows day. It is only a question of time. Send the coupon.

In the Coils From Childhood

I have suffered with catarrh since I was 4 years old, but it has annoyed me more in the last two years.

I tried everything I read or heard of, but they did me no good and I saw your advertisement in a paper and I wrote to you and received a sample package. I was impressed so favorably with the sample that I immediately sent for the full treatment.

I suffered much with the dropping back into my throat and after I had taken the medicine for three or four weeks this nasty sensation entirely ceased, and I have never had any return of it. I am now fully cured of my catarrh and am very grateful to you and your medicine.

I will be very glad to tell any one whom I think needs it and if you wish to use my name you may do so, as I am so grateful that I wish everybody who needs it would use it, and I am sure that it will cure them. Miss Mattie Drullinger, Birdsell's street, South Bend, Ind.

Catarrh Kills Thinking Power

Gradual Clouding of the Brain and Loss of Memory Inevitable Result of Catarrh.

Catarrh anywhere in the head or throat or ears is right next to the brain. The catarrh germ grows fast, does an enormous amount of damage in its burrowing into the bone and flesh and is difficult to destroy. There are thousands of little nerves that run from all parts of the face and head to the brain. Some of these little nerves have to pass through probably a mass of catarrhal inflammation on the road to the brain. When they do they are weakened and sometimes destroyed.

What affects the nerves is bound to affect the brain, and when the nerves are deadened by constant catarrhal discharges there is bound to be a certain torpor or stupidity brought about in the brain of the victim. Thus follows sleeplessness, inability to think clearly, or connect ideas, loss of memory, lack of concentration, lack of presence of mind, and a wandering thought.

When it takes such a comparatively short time to cure this terrible disease by the Gauss commen-sense treatment, and regain the flash and brilliancy of the normal brain, there is no good reason why one should not spend the two or three minutes it takes to cut out the coupon below and send it to C. E. Gauss, and have him prove to you that he is right and that he positively cures catarrh. The coupon below mailed now will bring you back by return mail a package of the wonderful Gauss treatment. It costs you absolutely nothing. Address C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

How to Judge Man's Honesty

The Man Who Lets You "See for Yourself" Is Usually Honest.

Men, as a rule, are first discovered by their enemies. The antagonists turn on the searchlight, and the proof of merit will depend on being able to stand the gleam. There are always men who aim to tear down every good thing, and there have been men who set about to ridicule the Gauss Catarrh Treatment and figuratively tear it into shreds. They turned on the gleam and dissected it. They expected to find mere dross, and found gold. So Gauss has been discovered by his enemies.

But regardless of all this, if a man will "show the goods" he has, willingly and openly, and let his patients prove first to themselves by their own senses the value of what he offers them, instead of expecting them to take his word for it—there must be something of value in his "goods," and it must show his intentions to be honest.

Every catarrh victim should make a test of the great Gauss Catarrh Treatment. It is free. All you have to do is to spend a minute or two cutting out the coupon below, filling in with your name and address, and send it on to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich. You will get back a package of the Gauss Catarrh Treatment in plain wrapper and under seal, with full information and instructions. It costs you nothing, and you put yourself under no obligations whatever.

Use it according to instructions, don't expect too much of the treatment you get, and it will prove to you that the worst case of catarrh can be cured, and that the Gauss Catarrh Treatment can do it.

Cut out and mail the coupon today.

I Want to Cure You

I only wish I could gather some of my patients together and let you hear them talk. Some of these people had such extreme cases of catarrh that a cure was unknown to them. My treatment not only cured them, but its effect made them feel much healthier.

After a one-minute conversation with a Gauss patient, you would be firmly convinced that the statements set forth here are facts.

But I can't do that, so let me do the next best thing. Let me send you a trial treatment free. Fill out the coupon below.

"Thank Heaven We Have Such a Man as Gauss"

There is no case too serious for Mr. Gauss to consider; no case too slight for considerate attention; whoever writes to him receives a prompt reply; whatever questions are asked are answered, and advice is freely given. It is his liberal treatment of everyone, the broad view that he takes of everyone's whims and eccentricities, and his sympathy for the afflicted, that has so often brought forth in letters received from happy patients all over the land this sentiment: "Thank Heavens, we have such a man as Gauss."

It is not necessary to write a letter in asking for a free treatment. Just cut out the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to C. E. Gauss, 7490 Main street, Marshall, Mich., and you will receive by erturn mail, in plain sealed wrapper, a free package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment. It will cost you nothing and put you under no obligation whatever. This is to prove to you at once what the treatment will do, even in the worst cases of catarrh.

United States Commissioner Heard From

Having been absent for some time, I now take the opportunity of answering your letter. I took the treatment as nearly as I could and would state that I am cured. It is the best catarrh medicine that I have ever taken, having tried everything that I could hear or read of, and I am thoroughly satisfied that it is a genuine remedy for catarrh; and if ever I feel the effects of this disease coming back to me I should immediately order more of your treatment. Your medicine for taking internally, I think, is the best I have ever used for constipation or indigestion. You are at libetry to use the contents of this letter, and any reference made to me will be cheerfully answered. Edward McCagherty, United States Commissioner, Warroad, Minn., Box 1.

CUPID RETURNS

Mother—How does it happen, Helen, that you have started going with Henry Hawk again? I don't see how you can bear to have him around.

Helen—Oh, you couldn't tell he ever had catarrh now. He's been taking Gauss' Treatment for over two weeks.

C. E. Gauss, Sole Proprietor

What I have done for thousands of others I will do for you. I offer you my treatment THAT WILL CURE catarrh, free of charge.

I can do no more—the matter lies entirely with your own good judgment. Simply fill out the coupon below — MAIL IT TODAY and you receive a trial package of my remedy free. That's all there is to it. In a week's time you will be on the road to recovery.

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This coupon is good for a trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment, mailed free in plain package. Simply cut out the coupon, fill in blank lines with your name and address, and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 7490 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

(Write Plainly.)

To Toledo Weekly Blade Readers We Strongly Advise You to Take Advantage of This Exceptional Offer. Every Catarrh Sufferer Should Send for the FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.

TERRIFIC DRIVE IS LAUNCHED ON KAISER IN WEST

Anglo-French Forces Begin Their Long-Delayed Offensive Against Germans at Last.

London, Sept. 27.—In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding 12 months of fighting since the battle of the Marne. With upwards of 20,000 German prisoners in their hands and something like 30 guns, without counting machine guns, and with a formidable breach in the German line, the allies apparently have their long-expected offensive movement well under way.

The advance has been general. Its effect is emphasized by the fact that in the eastern front a substantial gain or the Russians is recorded.

Petrograd states that the army of General Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the southeastern theatre, where 1,000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

The Belgians also are taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German post on the right bank of the Yser, with the consequent evacuation by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

Attack May Relieve Verdun.

The French attack in the Champagne district was centered against the German lines around Perthes, Beausejour and Suippes. The Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of 15 miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles.

Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further, as the French communication makes only the briefest mention of the operations.

The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance.

It is believed in London the new move in the west will bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the three fronts. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexities of the German general staff and react immediately on any plans which may have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own at most points, and doing even better in some sections. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger, while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vileika and Smorgon. Petrograd reports new successes east of the Novo Grodek, and to the north of Pinsk, with the taking of several hundred prisoners and some machine guns.

Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success counter mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the Allies that mobilibzation of the army was not prompted by hostile nations.

German Attack Slackens.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Dvinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front. The German attack now seems to be slackening.

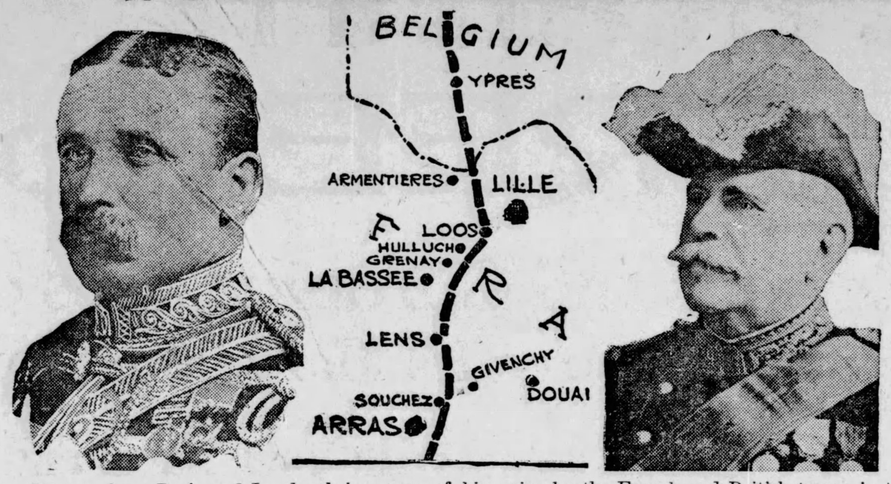
Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honeycombed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

Kaiser Transfers Men.

Five corps, or approximately 200,000 men, are being transferred from the eastern to the western theatre of war by the German general staff to meet the allies' offensive, according to reports received today.

Railway service between Bulgaria and Serbia has been suspended by orders of the Bulgarian government. A strict censorship is in effect. The use of code is forbidden in dispatches and all letters must be posted unsealed.

SCENE OF NEW OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES AND LEADERS OF ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES



Reports from Paris and London bring news of big gains by the French and British troops in the sectors of the battle line adjacent to Arras and La Bassee. General Joffre is in command of the French troops and General French of the British. The map shows the fighting zone.

WHERE THE ALLIES MADE GAINS

French troops in the Champagne district have taken the German network of trenches on nearly the whole front from Auberive to Ville-sur-Taube, forcing the Germans to fall back one and a half to two and a half miles.

North of Arras, the village of Souchez has been captured and progress is continuing toward Givenchy. The last German trench east of the "labyrinthe" also was taken.

The French have captured La Folie and are pushing to the north of Thelus.

British troops south of La Bassee canal captured German trenches on a front of five miles and to a depth of 4,000 yards. They occupied, after hard fighting, the village of Loos and Hill 70. The outskirts of Hulluch also were taken.

Belgian troops captured a German observation post, which forced the Germans to abandon 300 yards of trenches along the Yser.

MEGOLITHIC MONUMENT SOLD

London, Sept. 22.—Stonehenge, most ancient of megolithic monuments, has been sold at auction for $33,000 to C. H. E. Chubb, an Englishman.

Stonehenge, the remains of a great pre-historic structure in England, in is Salisbury Plain. It consists mainly of a circle of vast stones, nearly half of them now prostrate, which originally supported other stones, and of several parts of huge stone columns arranged within a circle of smaller stones. This monument is generally supposed to date from the Bronze Age.

BULGARIA KEEPS WORLD GUESSING

Government Declares Mobilization is Ordered in National Interest.

Last week was full of intense interest concerning the war situation as it affected the Balkan states. The week closed with the news that Greece was mobilizing, and that King Constantine, the brother-in-law of the Kaiser, had signed a decree calling twenty classes to the colors. It is expected that Greece will hold to the treaty guaranteeing her help to Serbia if that country is attacked by Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, from Salonica, in Greece, came the report that Bulgaria was ready to plunge into the war. Crown Prince Boris, the eldest son of King Ferdinand, was reported to have been put in command of an army numbering 233,500 men.

It is believed to be the evident intention of Bulgaria to cast her lot with the side in the big conflict that has the best prospect of winning.

London, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian government this morning officially communicated to the powers a note stating, in the most categorical manner, that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest, and that it had not the slightest offensive character.

The text is virtually the same as the wording of the semi-official statement issued at Sofia, Sept. 23, which said "The entry of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality is explained by changes which recently occurred in the political situation," and that "Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be fully armed to defend her rights and independence."

The official note also was dispatched from Sofia, Sept. 23, so that it was framed before Greek mobilization had been decided.

Dr. N. Ghenadieff, ex-Bulgarian foreign minister, and the head of the Stambuloff party, who has held himself aloof from the Bulgarian government owing to differences in the ranks of his followers, has promised, after a conference with Premier Radoslavoff, to support the cabinet policy. It is expected that he will be given a seat in the Bulgarian ministry.

Won't Attack Serbia.

This information was contained in a Sofia dispatch received today by Reuter's Telegram Co. Ghenadieff has been known lately for his pro-entente views.

A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says:

"The Bulgarian minister today declared the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was not directed toward any attack against Greece or Serbia, but that it constituted preventive measure in case Austro-German troops should advance as far as Vidin."

Vidin is a fortified town of Bulgaria on the Danube, 130 miles southeast of Belgrade, Serbia. It is an emporium of the Austrian commerce with the Black sea. It would be the first Bulgarian town to be reached by the Austro-German forces should the predicted Teutonic advance toward Constantinople, in aid of the Turks, succeed in crossing the 36-mile strip of territory in the northeastern corner of Serbia.

Bulgars Realize Crisis.

A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, to the Havas News Agency in Paris, says:

"The Bulgarian press of all shades of opinion declares the mobilization of King Ferdinand's army was not ordered with aggressive intention, but that all Bulgars recognize the gravity of the situation. The semi-official echo of Bulgaria says:

"'Called to the flag, Bulgarians as a people today, as they were yesterday, are animated with a desire for peace, but at the same time they firmly are decided to make good their claims, the legitimacy of which is recognized by the entire world.'

"The same newspaper asks: 'Is it still possible to reconcile peace with justice?' and 'will diplomacy again show itself equal to the occasion?'"

GERMANS IN FURIOUS COUNTER ATTACKS WHILE FRENCH HAMMER AWAY AT SECOND DEFENSE LINE

Diversion by Crown Prince Fails to Penetrate France's Lines and Terrific Counter Attacks Cover Whole Western Front in Retaliation for Allies' Drive of Saturday and Sunday.

London, Sept. 28.—The French are now battering the second line of German defenses in Champagne, while the British, to their north, apparently have been able to crush all German counter attacks. So far as can be ascertained, the situation on the western front as created by the allied offensive Saturday and Sunday is about where it was. The Diversion initiated by the German crown prince in the Argonne at some places reached the first French line, but nowhere did the Germans break through.

While German prisoners are arriving in France by the trainload, British wounded from Flanders are beginning to reach London. All have the same story to tell. They describe the terrific bombardment of the allies, before which it seemed impossible that anyone could survive, and then the sudden slackening fire and the British charge.

Furious German Attacks.

Furious counter attacks, in which asphyxiating gases, liquid fire, artillery and the bayonet are employed, are being launched by the Germans over the greater part of the 350-mile battle front in the western theatre, except at the eastern extremity, where storms have brought about a lull.

Terrific fighting is reported from the Champagne and Argonne forests, where the Germans are desperately attacking in an effort to regain lost ground and remove the menace to the German lines of communication which are being shelled by the heavy French guns.

10,000 Guns in Duel.

From the North sea to the Vosges, a terrific artillery duel, involving probably 10,000 guns, is raging, and hundreds of thousands of shells are being thrown every day.

As the British and French sweep across the battered first line trenches to the second and third defenses of the Germans, they are finding a stiffened resistance, due to stronger works and the presence of reinforcements.

Along the front lying westward from Lille to La Basse and thence south to Arras, the Germans are struggling with the desperation of despair to stave off the crushing jaws of the vice swinging in on them.

Expect Heavy Losses.

It is believed that the war office, in detailing the fierceness of the fighting, is preparing the people for news of heavy losses, although they are not expected to be as big, in proportion to the ground gained, as those at Neuve Chapelle.

Gigantic howitzers of the British are sending their shells crashing into Lens in an effort to destroy railway tracks and the forts of the Germans at that place.

Heavy fighting has developed along the Yser canal and around Dixmude in Belgium, where the Belgians, supported by French artillery, are attacking the Germans.

British warships are still lying off the Belgian coast bombarding the German works. Military men have advanced the view that the British navy is feeling for an opening on the Belgian coast where troops can be landed to take the Germans in the rear.

Crown Prince's Losses Heavy.

French officers estimate that yesterday's futile attack by the German prince in the Argonne brought the losses of his armies in the various assaults in this region up to 100,000.

Yesterday's German assault on the Argonne positions is described by French military men as breaking at the first line of defense, which had held up under the preparatory artillery fire of the Germans. The same thing is declared to have occurred on the three repeated attempts, the ground being left thickly strewn with the German dead and wounded.

The Serbian war office at Nish reports two attempts by Teutonic forces to cross the Drina into Serbian territory, both of which were repulsed.

On Eastern Front.

The fighting in the east still favors the Russians, on the south end of the line, although there is no confirmation of the report that they have reached the important railway junction of Kovel. The most momentous struggle is still centered on Dvinsk, where it is said the Germans are regrouping their forces preparatory to another great blow.

The Russians claim to have silenced German land batteries in the Gulf of Riga by the fire of their fleet in a recent bombardment. One Russian warship was hit by a shell, it is stated.

Berlin has a report that the efforts of Greece to obtain an agreement with Rumania for a common policy have failed. Greece also informed Serbia, according to Berlin advices, that she would resist the passage of troops through Greek territory. This supposedly has reference to reports that the entente allies would send troops to Greece if Bulgaria should attack Serbia.

Captures Made by All Sides in Attacks

The capture made on both sides since the big drive began last Friday, as given by the official statements of the belligerents, now total as follows:

GERMANS.	Men.	Guns.
Totals	6,000	14
ALLIES.		
French	21,500	47
British	2,853	50
Belgians	50	1
Totals	24,403	98

IN WARM RACE FOR DARDANELLES

Germans and Allies Rushing Toward Domain of the Sultan.

London, Sept. 24.—Nearly a million and a half men are expected to participate in the great drive of the central powers in Serbia with the aim of relieving the pressure against Turkey at the Dardanelles. The Germans, according to a dispatch from Nish, have massed 800,000 men on the Serbian front, Austria-Hungary probably will furnish 400,000, while the Bulgarian army will add 250,000 more unless the allies succeed in their eleventh hour attempt to hold back King Ferdinand. Today's advices from Bucharest indicate that Bulgaria is about to strike at her former ally, Serbia.

Bulgaria's military forces have reached the Servian frontier, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. Cavalry form the great part of the Bulgarians now on the Serb-Bulgar boundary, but infantry divisions are being sent to the concentration points with all speed.

While the German heavy guns are thundering along the northern Serb border as a prelude to a terrific drive across the little nation and Bulgaria toward the straits, England's war lord, Earl Kitchener, is hurling army corps after army corps toward the Gallipoli in a desperate attempt to annihilate the Ottoman hosts before the Germans arrive.

Turkey, according to dispatches, sorely in need of men and munitions, anxiously waits. On the outcome of the race rests the fate of the Turk in Europe.

In the great effort to be the first to place the greatest number of men before Constantinople, the entente allies seem a little ahead.

Allies Land 110,000 Troops.

A dispatch from Athens states 110,000 men have been landed on the island of Lemnos, in the Aegean, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Recently several transports departed from Italian ports with other large consignments of troops.

Meanwhile Bulgaria is feverishly active with her mobilization to be ready to strike the Serbs from the rear as soon as the Teutons have begun their drive across the Danube and the Save.

Entente diplomats in Sofia are said to have given up all efforts to placate Ferdinand with territorial concessions, convinced that the Balkan monarch has cast the die in favor of the central powers in the belief Germany and Austria alone can furnish the means toward fulfillment of Bulgaria's dream for a united and dominant power in the Balkans.

Paris, Sept. 24.—"Japan's intervention in the war in Europe is expected shortly," says the Petit Parisien's correspondent at Turin, in a dispatch received here today. He gives as his authority reliable Russian advices.

MEXICAN FIRE SHIELDS BANDITS

Machine Guns Guard Mexican End of the International Bridge.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 25.—The lower border looked toward Washington today for the next important developments resulting from yesterday's fight at Progreso crossing, in which, according to an official report to the war department, Mexicans behind trenches on the Mexican side covered with heavy fire the retreat of the Mexican bandits who raided the American town of Progreso.

In the battle one American was killed. The Mexicans left five dead after Captain Anderson received reinforcements.

Searching parties were sent out today to hunt for six American troopers who took part in the fighting yesterday and were listed as missing at roll call. Five others who disappeared after the fight reported this forenoon. Three of them were slightly wounded. These were Privates Charles Bradenburg, Arthur Thomas and Koch.

Machine Guns Guard Border.

American refugees arriving here today from Mxico said machine guns have been planted at the Mexican end of the international bridge at Matamoras and that General Amiliano Nafarrate, the Carranzista commander at Matamoras, has detailed several hundred Mexican infantrymen to keep guard along the Rio Grande and report all movements by United States troops.

It also was reported that a number of the raiders wore khaki uniforms, but whether they were connected with the Carranza garrisons which hold the various border towns opposite Progreso and Brownsville, could not be learned.

J. B. McAllen, a millionaire ranchman of Brownsville, and a woman cook yesterday fought off a band of 14 Mexican banditds who attacked his ranch house in Hidalgo county. He killed two and wounded three bandits. The fighting lasted about 30 minutes.

EXTRA TAX PLANNED

Petrograd, Sept. 27.—The Russian government, in addition to the war tax imposed on persons who are exempt from military service, proposes to impose a new general war tax of 2 per cent on all persons whose income exceeds 500 rubles ($250) each.

SMASH IN WEST TO RELIEVE CZAR AND THE SERBS

Anglo-French in Terrific Assault Gain From One to Three Miles.

London, Sept. 27.—With the full strength of the allies engaged in the greatest drive yet undertaken against the Germans in the western theatre of war—an offensive which has already cost the Teutonic armies more than 20,000 men in prisoners alone, 33 cannon and from one to three miles of territory—the assaults continue night and day with these as the chief objectives of the Anglo-French armies.

1. Domination of the Ypres-Menin road in Flanders.
2. Recapture of Lille.
3. Destruction of the German salient at La Bassee and Givenchy.
4. Retirement of the German lines in Champagne and the Argonne where the French lines of communication to Verdun are threatened.
5. Destruction of the German salient at St. Mihiel on the west Bank of the Meuse.

Official dispatches from the front dwelt upon the ferocity of the fighting between Arras and La Bassee, where the Anglo-French forces attacked in a driving rainstorm after a bombardment of the German positions for three days and three nights without cessation.

Terrible Loss on Both Sides.

Terrible loss of life on both sides has occurred, but the casualties of the allies were greatly decreased by the efficiency of their artillery fire, which destroyed miles of first line German trenches before infantry attacks began. When the French and British soldiers rolled forward with the bayonet to attack the German defenders of these blasted ditches, they met with a feeble fire in most places because the majority of the defenders were dead. It was a different story when the second and third line trenches were attacked, however, but retaliatory losses were inflicted upon the Germans in the subsequent counter attacks.

For three days and three nights, 500 British and French cannon, posted along the allies' front from Arras to a point west of the Givenchy-La Bassee salient of the Germans, roared continuously. Rain fell in torrents. The nights were black, with the moon and stars hidden behind the storm clouds, and the days were gray and dreary.

Grand Charge in the Mud.

Then came the grand assault. Clambering from their soggy trenches, their uniforms wet and caked with mud, the allied troops rushed forward to storm the German positions. The ground in that region is mostly clay, and in this slippery mire the soldiers sank at times nearly to their knees. But neither mud nor the storm of shells or bullets from rifles and rapid fire guns stayed them, and soon they were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle within the German lines.

Despite reinforcements which had been rushed to the front, the Germans had to give way, leaving behind them great stores of ammunition and supplies.

While the British were taking Loos and the German positions at Hill 70 and Hulluch, the French, further south, were smashing the German defenses in Souchez and on the eastern edge of the labyrinth.

A titanic struggle is in progress in the Champagne, where the French, attacking over an extended front between Auberive and Villa-sur-Tourbe, have gained at every point.

In the Argonne, the Germans are being driven out of the positions which the crown prince's army recently took at heavy cost.

A tornado of shell fire sweeps the German position at St. Mihiel, where the French are struggling to drive the Germans to the eastern bank of the Meuse.

At the extreme northern end of the 350-mile battle line, the Belgians are playing their part by attacking the German positions on the Yser canal

Warships are co-operating with the land forces on the coast, shelling the German positions as far inland as 15 miles.

In the sector of Ypres, where the fighting has centered around Hooge and the Ypres-Menin road, both sides claim successes

British Have Important Part.

A more important part is being played by the British in this fighting than at any other time since the retreat from Mons, more than a year ago. British forces are taking a leading part in the struggle to oust the Germans from Lille and the capture of Hulluch places the advanced posts of the English within 1½ miles (easy artillery range) of Lille.

SAY AUSTRIANS FIRED SHIP

Naples, Sept. 27.—The commander and officers of the Fabre line steamer Sant' Anna, which has arrived here from New York after having put in at the Azores Islands with fire in her cargo, declare that they have collected evidence that the fire was set by five Austrian passengers, who gave false names when they boarded the vessel.

Three of these passengers, it is asserted, have been arrested, while the two others jumped overboard and disappeared.

The Very Best Bargains and Latest Styles

Choose your fall clothes from the new "Standard" Fall Bulletin,—it has just been printed and is the latest, most up-to-the-minute display of dependable, guaranteed garments, in beautiful, entirely new materials.

Cut out and mail us today coupon (below) for your FREE copies of these "Standard" Bargain Bulletins. The Fall Bulletin, just issued, will be sent you at once and every two months you will receive a new Bulletin with the season's latest offerings and best money-saving bargains. No one can afford to be without them.

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HC549 $5.49 With Muff FREE

Women's Fashionable **Chinchilla Coat** With Muff FREE **$5.49**

HC549—Wonderfully popular Winter coat, very smart and stylish, and offered with a matched, warm, full-sized muff FREE. Coat is superbly tailored of excellent, warm Chinchilla, with contrasting collar, cuffs and broad belt in front. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust and 54-inch length*). In blue with gray trimmings, gray with blue or brown with tan. Our amazing price, with matched pillow muff FREE, postpaid in the U. S. **$5.49**

1HC499 $4.99

Misses' and Juniors' **Charming New Chinchilla Coat** **$4.99**

1HC499—Warm, handsome, splendid-wearing Wool Chinchilla coat in dark blue, gray or brown. (The material is commercially called All Wool, but actually contains a small percentage of cotton.) Charmingly fashioned and tastefully trimmed with large, contrasting color Chinchilla convertible shawl collar; button-trimmed cuffs, jaunty "Fox Trot" belt and "deep-cuff flounce" at bottom. Durably tailored, attractively flared and made with deep self yoke, broad facings and black plush buttons for closing. (*Misses' sizes 14 to 20 years, 45-in. lengths.*) A special $6.50 coat, postpaid in the U. S., only **$4.99**

Wool Serge **Dress** **$3.98**

HD398—Extremely becoming Wool Serge dress in navy, wine or green. A splendid quality, woven with a slight, fine cotton mixture that gives greater durability than some higher priced All Wool materials. Smartly bloused bodice with shirred net vest, and white silk bengaline collar and cuffs. "Military" button-and-braid trimmed revers. A deep yoke and 4 deep pleats distinguish skirt. Front closing. (*Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust, also Misses sizes 14 to 18 years.*) $6.00 value. Our price, postpaid in U. S. **$3.98**

HRR399 $3.99

Girls Warm **Chinchilla Coat** With Muff FREE **$3.99**

HRR399—Amazing value in a charming Chinchilla coat. And, regardless of our low price, we offer you a warm 14-inch Chinchilla muff FREE. Superbly tailored in jaunty, modish style, cut liberally full and closes effectively with large black plush buttons. Black plush is also attractively employed in cuffs, front belt and new "Chin-Chin" collar that is worn turned down or buttoned to stand high at neck. In blue, gray or brown. (*Sizes 7 to 15 yrs.*) Special, postpaid in U.S. **$3.99**

Girls 2 Piece **Cotton Serge Sailor Suit** **99c.**

1HR99—Stylish 2-piece sailor suit of serviceable navy blue Cotton Serge. Full bodice prettily trimmed with red tie, red soutache and red buttons. Wide, pleated (separate) skirt sewed on a body lining. Embroidered emblem on shield. (*Ages 7 to 15 yrs.*) Special bargain price, postpaid in U. S. **99c.**

Beautiful **Silk Poplin Dress** **$3.98**

1HD398—This beautiful, excellent Susquehanna Silk Poplin is used in dresses that retail as high as $10.00. Very stylish, of dressy appearance and splendid durability; comes in black, navy, copenhagen, wine or dark green. Fashioned with becomingly bloused bodice, and dainty white silk bengaline vest, collar and cuffs. Buttons provide a neat, tasteful finish. The skirt is also very stylish, and has graceful, modish, width and deep, becoming yoke. Front closing. (*Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust; also Misses sizes 14 to 18 years.*) This attractive, handsome dress, wonderfully low priced. Postpaid in the U.S. **$3.98**

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RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

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Firemen and Brakemen: $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen—Conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Add. K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly; interurbans, everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now, state age; book free. Add. L-61, Blade, Toledo, O.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

$150.00 salary for 60 days' work paid lady in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for White Ribbon Concentrated Flavoring. J. S. Ziegler Co., 7-V, East Harrison, Chicago.

Wanted—Persons to color art pictures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands U. S. Government Jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; vacations; short hours; steady employment; pay sure; common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

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Virginia Farms $15.00 per acre and up. Easy payments. Fruit, dairy, stock; mild climate. Raise spring lambs for early market. On railroad. Best markets nearby. Write for farm lists, information and N. & W. Ry. Homeseeker, all free. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Rwy., Room 208, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly, no interest or taxes; highly productive land, close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, B193, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Gingseng seed and roots cheap. Write for prices and instructions. R. O. Steagall, Ozark, Ill.

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